

VOTES FOR WOMEN

VOL. V. (New Series), No. 230.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1912.

Price 1d. Weekly (Post Free, Ltd.)



THE STATESMAN HOMEWARD WENDS, &c.



(The Speaker of the House of Commons, in distributing prizes at Framlingham College, is said to have quoted the following lines from Crabbe, saying that they reminded him of the attitude of the modern politician towards the Suffragette:—"Women and men he strove alike to shun, And hurried homeward when his work was done.")

TIME—MIDNIGHT

Policeman (in a hoarse whisper): "All clear, gentlemen! If you run, you'll get home safe."
(General stampede of Cabinet Ministers.)

CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
Our Cartoon	719	For the Man in the Street	717
The Outlook	710	Remove the Cause	718
A Suffragette Alphabet, Illustrated	711	Organised Brutality to Women	718
The Nuneaton House Case	712	We Keep the Liberal Out! By E. Sylvia Pankhurst	719
Two Suffrage Plays	713	"Criminal Folly"	719
Announcements	713	"Votes for Women" Holiday Campaign	720
Christmas Presents for Suffragettes	713	The Charge Against Dr. Ethel Smyth	720
Treasurer's Note	714	What It May Come To	721
Contributions to the £250,000 Fund	714	In Action for Recent Militant Action	721
Fortious and Otherwise	716	How Much Simpler to Give Women the Vote	721
The Fraudulent Pedlar	717	The Campaign Throughout the Country	722
Militancy and Warfare	717		
To Married Women. By Mary Borden Turner	717		

To the brave women who to-day are fighting for freedom: to the noble women who all down the ages kept the flag flying and looked forward to this day without seeing it: to all women all over the world, of whatever race, or creed, or calling, whether they be with us or against us in this fight, we dedicate this paper.

THE OUTLOOK.

The Government have lost their seat at Crewe. They have escaped defeat in the House of Commons by three votes only, and if the twelve Labour M.P.'s who voted for them in that division had voted against them, we should now be rejoicing in their downfall. They are very truculent and very brutal in their

opposition to Votes for Women, but at any moment the Liberal leaders may find themselves thrust out of office and powerless to continue their policy of disfranchisement and coercion. The North-West Manchester by-election has now to be fought and won by the militants. Fresh from their success in keeping the Liberal out of Crewe, the W.S.P.U. representatives are already at work. To defeat the Government nominee in North-West Manchester will be to repeat the triumph of 1908, when Mr. Winston Churchill was defeated by the opposition of the W.S.P.U. Manchester was true to the women then, and we believe it will be true to them now. There is no constituency in the whole kingdom whose verdict is so significant as that of North-West Manchester. To the managers of the political parties it is known as the key constituency. Our hope is that it will, by rejecting the Liberal candidate, pass censure upon the Government's evil dealing with the Votes for Women question. As it happens, the Unionist candidate, Sir John Randles, was the successful candidate at the Cocker-mouth by-election, the first in which the W.S.P.U. was successful in "keeping the Liberal out."

The Labour Party's Position.

For the Labour Party the Crewe election has the same moral as that of Hanley. The electors will not give first place to the nominee of a Party which they

regard as a mere handmaid of the Liberal Government. By none except themselves are the Labour Members regarded as an independent force. The Liberal Whip condescendingly says that "When any test of the Government's strength has come, they have turned up magnificently." The *Daily News and Leader* says, "Test Liberalism and Labour on any specific issue of immediate practical politics, and they will speak with the same voice!" This alliance with the Government having reduced the Labour Party's strength and influence in the constituencies, the Liberal machine is now proposing to capture the seats held by the Labour Members. To crown it all, the *Nation*, the Liberal weekly, stigmatises the Labour Party as "weak, complacent and ineffective," accuses it of being more responsible even than the Government for the mishandling of the Dock Strike, and says:

The Labour Party neither stands for an uncompromising theoretic creed, nor is it a competent Opportunist group. It shows an approach to passion when one of its seats is menaced. It dissembles its feelings, or delegates them to its extreme Left, when its comrades are starving in the East End. And where is the competence of its tacticians? Its work and its future are marred by defects of character and intelligence to which it cannot rise superior; and because it is weak, and deservedly weak, a folly of Syndicalism rages among the workers, while reactionary or conservative tendencies in Liberalism develop without any sustained, or thought-out, or convincing criticism.

Such is the reward of Labour's unconditional support of the Government. The Suffragettes have been assailed by criticism, but never of a kind so galling as this. A fighting policy may excite hatred, but it does not excite contempt. We would add that it is futile for Labour M.P.'s to vote against the Government only in Divisions where the Unionists will come to the rescue and prevent their defeat.

Disgraceful Episode in Premier's Career.

It is generally admitted that the Prime Minister, by his speech on the second reading, has already been false to his undertaking that the question of including women in the "Reform" Bill should be left to a free vote of the House of Commons. The "Constitutionals" describe the speech as a "disingenuous" one, which lays Mr. Asquith open to the charge "of allowing the spirit to become clouded with unfairness." Mr. Philip Snowden uses more uncompromising terms, and says:—"There is no more disgraceful episode in Mr. Asquith's career." Evidently Mr. Asquith's standard of what is honourable is a very different one, judging by the letter which he has addressed to the patient, long-suffering Liberal women. These ladies have addressed to him a letter remonstrating against his assertion that the passage of a private Member's amendment for Woman Suffrage is "altogether improbable," and asking for "an assurance that the decision on amendments to the Reform Bill should not be regarded as pre-determined by a previous decision, taken under special and exceptional circumstances," these circumstances including the torpedoing by the Government of the Conciliation Bill. Mr. Asquith's reply is as follows:

There is nothing in the statement which you quote from my speech on the second reading of the Franchise Bill which in any way conflicts with my previous declarations as to the attitude of the Government towards Amendments extending the provisions of that Bill to women.

We can only repeat that Mr. Asquith's sense of honour is imperfectly developed. We are surprised that Constitutional Suffragists, whether Liberal or otherwise, should venture to place any reliance upon it.

Militants on Trial.

Dr. Ethel Smyth, who was arrested on the charge of complicity in the alleged attempt to set fire to the house of Mr. Lewis Harcourt, has been discharged because of the total inability of the police to bring any evidence against her. Miss Helen Craggs has been committed for trial at the October Assizes, and in the meantime is released on bail. A typewritten letter found in her possession was read to the court. We give extracts:—

I profoundly regret that the forty long years of peaceful agitation and petitioning on the part of women was of no avail to secure for them their enfranchisement. . . . When Cabinet Ministers tell us that violence is the only argument they understand, it becomes our duty to give them that argument. . . .

Women have a growing sense of proportion in this matter. They see around them the most appalling evils in the social order; they see children born into conditions which maim them, physically and mentally, for life. They see their fellow-women working in the sweated industries at a wage which makes their life a living death, or sacrificed as white slaves to a life which is worse than death. I feel that I dare not acquiesce in such a state of things, and that delay on my part would be criminal. . . . Men and women of the past have done violence, and have suffered and died in order to put wrong things right and to win freedom for themselves and others. I am not ashamed—rather I am proud—that in my way I, too, have followed out this great tradition.

Finally, it rests with the present Government to decide how much destruction, how great the violence to which women like myself will be reluctantly driven before our most just demand is granted.

This document will live when the scoldings of Cabinet Ministers and the complaints of non-militants are forgotten.

The militants arrested in Dublin are to stand their trial next week; it will begin on Tuesday. Mr. Tim Healy, K.C., M.P., will appear for the defence.

What Really Happened in Dublin.

As usual, distorted and exaggerated accounts are afloat concerning the acts of militant Suffragists. Thus there are people who actually write to Clements Inn about "the attempt to burn down a theatre full of people." That attempt was not made! The women concerned in this protest carefully and deliberately waited until the performance was over, so that there should be no question of danger to the audience. Much is said about attacks by Suffragists upon ill-behaved Cabinet Ministers, but what of the shameful brutalities inflicted upon women by, and

at the instigation of, Liberal and Nationalist partisans? Commenting upon the scenes that marked the Prime Minister's visit to Dublin, the *Irish Citizen* says that these will long remain an indelible disgrace to the Irish capital, and continues:—

The lowest elements of the populace were loose, and set themselves to assault in the grossest fashion every woman they met. A prominent Nationalist and supporter of the Irish party declared afterwards that even if Mr. Redmond and Mr. Asquith had both been killed, and the Theatre Royal burned down, the conduct of the Dublin mob could not be justified or excused. . . . But the criminals who actually conducted the assault, who knocked down, kicked and beat women, who tore their clothes, smashed the windows of the trams on which they had taken refuge, poured on them a flood of the filthiest ribaldry, . . . are not the worst offenders. The Press which has stirred up this feeling against women must bear the chief responsibility. The *Evening Telegraph* published a series of letters (unsigned), advocating brutal physical violence if they dared to attempt to call the attention of Mr. Asquith to their grievances. . . . The *Evening Telegraph* published a letter which declared that the Suffragettes should be thrown into the Liffey.

Miss Mary Hayden, a prominent Nationalist, declares, in a letter to the *Irish Press*, that by these scenes "not only is the Home Rule cause being imperilled, but our national character is being disgraced."

"When I Thought They Were Right."

Anti-Suffragists are constantly accusing Mrs. Fawcett of sympathy with, and even complicity in, the action of militant Suffragists because in December, 1906, she presided at a banquet to celebrate the release from prison of members of the W.S.P.U. Mrs. Fawcett's answer to this charge is as follows:—

I supported the militant Suffragists when I thought they were right, and ceased to support them when I thought they were wrong. I know the exact date and occasion when I found it necessary to withdraw from all support of them. It was in July, 1908. Up to that date, speaking generally, they had suffered violence, but had used none. The first stone-throwing took place at the time I have mentioned. It appeared to me then, and appears to me now, that the same arguments which were used to justify stone-throwing would justify every sort of crime for political ends, and I definitely and finally withdrew from all support and sympathy with the militant movement. I may have been right or I may have been wrong, but I have never felt the least hesitation in drawing the line where I did draw it.

Here is a question to which a great many people would like the answer! Why did not Mrs. Fawcett, instead of merely doing honour to the militants at the time when she thought they were right, share in the risks they ran and the violence they suffered? If the action they took up to July, 1908, was right for them, it was right for all Suffragists. It was only because the milder militancy approved by Mrs. Fawcett failed to achieve its purpose that more drastic militancy was resorted to. If Mrs. Fawcett and her followers had done their share of the milder militancy it might have been successful. In that case no violence need have been done, and no heavy punishment need have been incurred by other women. Those who thought militancy right, and yet remained non-militant, certainly incurred a grave responsibility.

The Justification of Militancy.

We invite all those who do not believe in present-day militancy, who are shocked by recent protests, who think that the end does not justify these means, to consider the fate of the White Slave Bill, which, as the *Daily Chronicle* expresses it, has been so mutilated in Standing Committee as to make it scarcely worth putting on the Statute Book. The refusal of the House of Commons to allow an ordinary constable to arrest a professional trader in women without a warrant simply means, to quote further from the *Daily Chronicle*,

That White Slave traders will be able to keep free from the grasp of the law just as easily as they can now. A constable may arrest a woman for soliciting, but a White Slave trader is immune unless a specially detailed sergeant happens to be on the scene.

All this because women have not got the Vote! Let anti-militants further consider the case of the young girl now in prison for manslaughter who, according to counsel defending her, was "taken to London at the age of 16 by a person whose name need not be mentioned, and was deserted after three months." It ought to be a criminal offence to entice a child of 16 away from her home, to ruin her and then desert her, leaving her to fall into the gutter. But the law does not regard it as a crime, and fixes the "age of consent" at 16 years. All this because women have not the Vote! Militancy, indeed! We say that it is needed to cleanse a world where these wrongs against

women and against their young daughters can be done by permission of the law.

"Regardless of All Consequences."

There is a sentence uttered by Mr. Bonar Law which has an application to the question of Votes for Women. It is this: "I can imagine no length of resistance to which Ulster will go in which I shall not be ready to support them." A great many people are saying, "I can imagine no length of resistance to which women will go in which I shall not be ready to support them." Sir Edward Carson says that Ulster men intend to make Home Rule impossible, and that they will do this "regardless of all consequences." When militant Suffragists, fighting for a cause dearer to them than anything else in life, are dimly suspected of being "regardless of all consequences," they are venomously attacked and accused of criminal folly. Moreover, they are arrested and imprisoned, either on a charge of committing breaches of the law, or of inciting to their commission. It is only men of great political power who are allowed with impunity to incite to illegality and violence. It cannot be argued that men's talk is harmless for the reason that nothing happens in consequence, because, as a foretaste of the situation which Unionist eloquence is destined to create, comes the announcement that a crisis has already arisen in the Belfast shipyards, and that, owing to violent assaults and intimidation, Messrs. Harland and Wolff have closed their works. Well may Lady Betty Balfour ask: "Is it not inconsistent to cry shame to the Suffragists for illegalities, and bravo to Sir Edward Carson when he declares he is prepared to break every law in Ireland!" Well may we ask why are the Unionist leaders at large when Suffragists are in prison!

"A Terrible Responsibility."

The *Times* says that if they neglect Ulster's warning the Government "will incur a terrible responsibility." That is what the W.S.P.U. has often said to the Government in connection with women's militancy. The Prime Minister may refuse, as he does, to believe that Ulster will fight, but he cannot deny that women are fighting already. When will he give them what they ask? Evidently he and the Government regard fighting as a test of the necessity of legislating. Thus we have Colonel Seely, the Secretary for War, saying at a public meeting held recently:—

If the Government's Home Rule Bill failed to pass, Ireland would be disappointed, and bitter disturbances would be caused. It would be a great mistake that, when we had got so near to a reconciliation with Ireland, which represented the one dangerous position in our Imperial relations to-day, we should dash the cup of reconciliation from their lips, and go back and plough the hateful old furrow of misery and crime.

No question here of militancy doing harm to the Irish cause! On the contrary, Colonel Seely points to militancy as the supreme argument for granting Home Rule!

The Holiday Campaign.

A vigorous holiday campaign, with the object of extending the sale of VOTES FOR WOMEN, is now being carried on all over the country by members of the Women's Social and Political Union. This week's number is particularly calculated to appeal to new readers. They will find our view of the political situation clearly expressed in the leading article and Outlook; the latest news of the militant movement, to which so little space is given in the Press, will be found in the verbatim report of Miss Helen Craggs's committal for trial, and in various other parts of the paper; for those unacquainted with the meaning of the demand for Woman Suffrage answers to objections in the column entitled "For the Man in the Street," will prove enlightening and interesting; and many who are unaware of the strength of public opinion on our side will be glad to read the letters from prominent men and women on page 718. At the same time, we do not forget that the holiday season has now begun, and that there is a very humorous and human side even to so serious a question as Votes for Women; and we hope that an appeal will be made to that sense in our readers by the cartoon on the front page, and by the "Suffragette Alphabet" so wittily illustrated by our cartoonist. Many well-known men and women writers will contribute to VOTES FOR WOMEN during August and September, and we have much pleasure in announcing for next week's issue a story by Miss Beatrice Harraden, called "The Homecoming." Next week's number will also contain a full report of the Dublin Conspiracy Trial.

A SUFFRAGETTE ALPHABET

A stands for Asquith, who makes such nice pledges;
Then he waits and he sees, and he hedges and hedges.

B for the Bites that have never been bitten,
Though the journalist finds that they pay when they're written.

C is for Christabel—fugitive leader;
If you think you can find her, just you try, gentle reader!

D is for Downing, a street full of police,
Each Cabinet Minister has a thousand apiece.

E for a beautiful, bright Epaulette,
Now, why does the word make one say "Suffragette"?

F for a Fountain that flows with veracity
(When the truth is unpleasant, you call it mendacity).

G stands for George (preceded by Lloyd),
By Liberal principles quickly annoyed.

H is for Hobhouse; and deny it, who can?
But for US who would ever have heard of the man?

I for the Inn where the Suffragettes plot,
And **J** for the Judge who imprisons the lot.

K for McKenna who replies in the negative,
And calls torture in prison a medical sedative.

L for the Liberals who suffer from shock
Each time that the militants put back the clock.

M for the Millions of women they quote
When they want an excuse to refuse them the vote.

N for the Nervous breakdowns that they get
If they meet unexpectedly one Suffragette.

O for the Others who were always in favour
Till they witnessed our rude and impatient behaviour.

P stands for Pankhurst, Pethick Lawrence and Prison,
Through these a great Cause out of darkness has risen.

Q for the Quiet that the world won't enjoy
Till it offers a girl the same chance as a boy.

R for Reform Bills that omit half the nation—
The Liberal conception of Representation.

S for the Sentences magistrates give,
Assuming that women are not fit to live.

T for the Tories, who in secret, we're told,
Encourage our tactics and give us their gold.

U is for US who seek cheap notoriety,
And in prison, they tell us, find change and variety.

V is for Votes—Votes for Women this Session!
And also for Valour, better part of discretion.

W's for W.S. and P.U.,
"Oh, drat it!" says Asquith, "that's nothing new!"

X for the 'Xtra Police force required
When a Cabinet Minister's being admired.

Y for the Youths, who get what they don't ask for,
What women, demanding, get taken to task for.

Z is for Zangwill, a good Suffragette,
So he makes the right end to this nice Alphabet!



THE NUNEHAM HOUSE CASE

Magistrate Apologises to Dr. Ethel Smyth. Miss Helen Craggs Committed to October Assizes

Miss Helen Craggs, who, it will be remembered, was arrested at Nuneham Park on the night of Thursday, July 12, was on Friday, July 26, committed for trial at the Oxfordshire Assizes on charges of having been "found by night unlawfully armed with a dangerous and offensive instrument with intent to break into the dwelling-house of Mr. Lewis Harcourt, known as Nuneham, and to commit a felony therein"; and further with having been found at the same time and place having in her possession without lawful excuse nine pick-locks, thirteen keys, and "other implements of house-breaking." The prosecution allege that the felony referred to in the first charge is arson.

Miss Ethel Smyth, Mus.Doc., of Woking, the well-known composer, who was arrested some days later on a charge of complicity in the same offence, was discharged at a special session held also on July 26, but earlier than the other proceedings, to which the Press representatives were not admitted. It is understood, says the *Standard*, that the magistrate apologised to Dr. Smyth for her detention, and she was able without difficulty to satisfy the Bench completely as to her movements on the night in question. It is not surprising that none of the witnesses was able to identify her!

The circumstances of Dr. Smyth's arrest and subsequent discharge are given on page 720.

THE MAGISTERIAL ENQUIRY. OXFORD ASSIZE COURT. JULY 26

An Impression

"Can you tell me the way to the County Court, please?" a bystander was asked.

"Yes, that's it, on the left 'and side, where all them Suffragettes are." Thus the British public.

Arrived at the Court, one found that events had moved more swiftly than is usual, even where Suffragettes are concerned. Though still forty minutes before the hour fixed for hearing the now famous case of "attempted arson" at Nuneham, the Law had already come to grips with Woman, and, as often happens in such cases, the Law had proven itself very much of "a haas." Dr. Ethel Smyth, whose arrest two days earlier had caused an immense sensation, both at Oxford and in London, was carefully put up, not exactly for auction, but for identification by the "Nuneham Police Force" (who is not unreasonably proud of his sudden appearance in the limelight, and incidentally the illustrated press!). Unfortunately for Authority, no case could be made. Dr. Smyth had an annoyingly strong alibi, but what was even more unfortunate, she could not be identified as the wicked villainess of the piece, now so much "wanted." In fact, if one may mix metaphors, the cap would not fit, but the boot was very much on the other foot. Little birds have it that Woman told the Law pretty much what she thought of it, and the Law was glad to get off so lightly. However that may be, when the court doors did at long last leisurely open, and when the large and eager crowd had hurriedly entered and pegged out claims for seats in the public gallery, there sat Dr. Ethel Smyth as an interested onlooker in that part of the court reserved for the elite, very far removed indeed from being "prisoner at the bar" as had been expected, and, one must say, hoped for, judging by the vast array of special London reporters and photographers! Nevertheless, the case provided ample interest and much food for thought. There is little



A Snapshot of Dr. Ethel Smyth.

doubt that more than one who came to scoff went away after three long hours, if not praying, at least converted to the need of woman's voice in the nation's laws and administration of laws. The local W.S.P.U. and sympathisers turned up in force, and there were many also, both of men and women, who were not specially connected with "the Cause." One lady was heard to remark that she was there to see if the defendant was sufficiently good looking to sway a jury!

Miss Helen Craggs—the ardent worker for the Cause who thought nothing of a leap from roof to roof over a perilously deep drop in order to get the necessary message of "Votes for Women" into Mr. Churchill's meeting some time ago—is an admirable example of the criminal folly of the Liberal Government—criminal folly because any men, save those who were absolutely blinded by party, would know how to put to better use such courageous and earnest youth.

The trial itself is fully reported below, but there are some points that forcibly struck more than one of those present which are worth recording. In the first place, the whole scheme of the Court (in this instance the Assize Court, owing to the great crowd) seemed a cross between an enlarged mousetrap and a comic opera. An opera undoubtedly it was, from the amazing self-confidence of the police, which bordered, in fact, upon the positively rude (albeit unconsciously so)—to the slow and wearisome routine that worked itself out in those three hours of precious time. So much was the comic effect felt, especially during the evidence of the "Nuneham Police Force," that irrepressible smiles at last bubbled over into actual laughter on the part of public and "prisoner," only to be met by scandalised cries of "Silence!" and "Hush-sh-h!"

Yet, nevertheless, to those who knew, to those who tried to look below the surface, there was always that grim shape of an ineluctable trap looming over the whole procedure. And a trap it certainly is to many and many a poor man and woman who happen to fall ever so little on the wrong side of the law, and who so seldom know the ropes sufficiently well to do even bare justice to themselves at the critical moment. One felt most strongly—especially when the striking letter of "A Suffragette" was read by Mr. Andrew Walsh—that Miss Helen Craggs was only superficially the "prisoner" tried before an awe-inspiring array of magistrates; that in solemn reality it was the whole sordid round of present day law and "justice" that was up for trial; and that the public prosecutor was in reality that tall, slim young "agitator," keen and alert at one moment, at another rippling out into quiet laughter at the expense of the heavy-footed "Law"; at yet another calmly turning her attention to the prosaic task of writing a note.

Only the reasons given in that letter—and one noticed with pleased surprise that more than one daily paper printed it in full—could have forced the hands, either of the present "prisoner," or of any one of those hundreds of brave women of our movement who have suffered so much, aye, and will, one fears, still have to suffer, if men will not act for that Cause which is finer than all others of to-day.

As far as the mere evidence for the prosecution went, it was significant that no one proved Miss Craggs to have herself touched any one of that curious collection of "implements of war"—it was always "the other woman."

But what a mockery! A bunch of household keys to be magnified, as it was in the public press, into housebreaking implements of a most heinous kind! One positively shuddered. Is not oneself possessed at many moments of the day of "keys," "electric torches," "hair lotion," "chocolate and cigarettes," aye, and even a "bookmarker" consisting of a famous musical march by one "Smyth!" How close we all are to the fierce grip of the law—if the law but knew. A positive sigh of relief went up when at length it was seen that bail would not be refused, though it was to be bail of such an amount that no poor man could have stood a chance of raising it. As the words of the chairman reached the eager audience a little burst of clapping broke out, only to be stifled instantly as a thing unfitting if not sacrilegious in such solemn scenes.

Finally—the funniest touch of all—the erstwhile prisoner on remand, the famous composer, now became surety for the bailed-out "prisoner." So rolls the wheels of Life, and who can tell how soon our modern "statesmen" themselves may stand in the dock to answer for their

deeds? Stranger things have happened before, and the cup of their misdeeds is well-nigh filled.

W. H. C.

THE CASE OF MISS CRAGGS

Miss Helen Craggs was brought up on remand before Mr. G. H. Pope and a full bench of magistrates. The case was taken in the Assize Court, which was crowded. The sympathetic attitude of those in the court was much marked. Mr. Seward Pearce prosecuted, and Mr. Andrew Walsh, solicitor, appeared for Miss Craggs.

The Clerk of the Court read out the charge as follows:—

Helen Craggs, the charge against you this day before the Court is that on the 13th day of July, 1912, in the Parish of Nuneham, County of Oxfordshire, you were found by night unlawfully armed with a dangerous and offensive instrument, with intent to break into and enter the dwelling-house of one Lewis Harcourt, known as Nuneham, and to commit a felony therein; and further that you were found at the same time and place having in your possession without lawful excuse, nine pick-locks, thirteen keys, and other implements of house-breaking, contrary to the Statute 24 and 25 Victoria, Chapter 96, Section 58.

Dr. Seward Pearce said the charge practically amounted to this—that this lady was charged with attempting to enter the house of Mr. Lewis Harcourt with intent to commit a felony, a felony in connection with arson, or attempting to set the house on fire. He contended that the evidence would support the charge, and it would be his duty to ask them to commit Miss Craggs for trial.

It appeared, he proceeded, that in the early hours of the morning of July 13, P.C. Godden, of the Oxfordshire Constabulary, was on duty in Nuneham Park when his attention was attracted by two ladies who were standing up close to the wall of Nuneham House, and he went towards them and asked them what they were doing. One of the ladies, he believed it was Miss Craggs, said that they were looking round the house. The policeman said, "This is not a very nice time for looking round a house. How did you come here? Where do you come from?" Miss Craggs said that they had been camping in the neighbourhood. The policeman said he had not seen any encampment. She then said that they had arrived by the river. The policeman constable having asked them to give an account of themselves, and receiving no satisfactory account from his view, decided to arrest, if he could, the two ladies. He seized Miss Craggs and arrested her, and she was taken into custody. The other lady escaped. The officer found on the scene of this meeting and struggle which he had had with Miss Craggs the basket and satchel produced. In those receptacles there were discovered, by later examination, a bottle and two cans, which contained nearly three pounds of inflammable oil, four tapers, two boxes of matches, twelve fire-lighters wrapped in tow, nine picklocks, an electric torch, a glass-cutter, and thirteen keys. Later, while searching the park, there was discovered the presence of another torch, a hammer the head of which was encased in a kid glove, and a piece of American cloth smeared over with some sticky substance. The lady was taken into custody at Oxford, was brought before the court and remanded. It appeared that she was in the neighbourhood of Nuneham House for some day or two before this occurrence. It appeared that two ladies, one of whom was Miss Craggs, came from Oxford on July 10 in a canoe, and they proceeded to Abingdon, passing Nuneham, of course, on the way, and went to the boat-yard of Mr. Stevens there and put up their canoe; they stayed the night. On Thursday the 11th, Miss Craggs and her companion proceeded by Salter's Steamer from Abingdon, alighted at Nuneham Park, and went to the agent's house and made enquiry of Miss Gale, the agent's daughter, as to what opportunities there would be of going over the house. Miss Gale informed the two ladies that it was not a show place, and that a special permit would have to be obtained. They then returned late in the evening to Stevens' Yard, and having given directions for their Oxford canoe to be returned to Salter's, they hired another canoe from Stevens, and started out about 10.30 on the evening of the 11th, ostensibly for Wallingford. Miss Craggs paid for the hire of the canoe and the receipt was made out to her in the name of "Smyth." She gave the name of "Smyth" altered it to "Smith"; and the ladies then proceeded in the direction of Wallingford. What happened to this lady on the 12th he did not know. The next time that any witness saw her was about 12.50 on the morning of the 13th at Nuneham House.

Some Witnesses

Arthur Henry Laurie, clerk to Messrs. Salter Brothers, steamboat proprietors, of Oxford, said the prisoner hired a canoe on July 10, and she left with another lady in the boat, going down the river. The prisoner was given a receipt by witness in the name of Helen Greddam, 166, Charing Cross Road, W. The canoe was returned

as arranged by the prisoner through Messrs. Stevens, of Abingdon. No other name but Greddam was mentioned.

Mrs. Stevens, of Abingdon Bridge, boat builder, said she remembered two ladies coming to her house on July 10, one of whom was the prisoner Miss Craggs. They stayed the night, and on the next day Nuneham was suggested by witness to them as a place to visit. Miss Craggs asked if she could get into Nuneham House, as her friend painted and would like to see the pictures there. Witness told them a special permit would have to be obtained.

James Edgar Stevens, son of the last witness, stated that the prisoner and another lady came to Abingdon Bridge on the 10th, and hired a canoe. He made out a receipt at the request of the prisoner for the payment of the boat in the name of Miss Smyth, but Miss Craggs said it should be spelt Smith. He destroyed the receipt and made out another in the name of Smith. They left in the canoe at 10.20 on the night of July 11, ostensibly for Wallingford, and he saw no more of them.

In cross-examination, the witness said when the receipt was made out it was the first time he had heard of the name of either of the ladies. The prisoner gave no name.

They had some luggage, including a small suit case which the witness carried down to the canoe. There were some parcels on the lawn. The other lady carried them down. The canoe was returned to Salter's. He saw nothing more of the ladies after the Thursday night.

A Magistrate: Is there more than one canoe involved in this case?—Dr. Pearce. Yes, sir. I am sorry I did not make myself clear. The ladies came in a canoe to Abingdon. They left that there to be returned to Salter's. They hired another from this witness, in which they proceeded further down stream. That canoe was afterwards found in the grounds of Nuneham.

Cross-examined by Mr. Walsh

Now, Mr. Stevens, when this receipt was made out, was that the first time you heard the name of either of these ladies?—Yes, the first time.

These are only forms of receipt which you attach to a card, are they not?—Yes, you stick them on.

You lick them on?—Yes, sir;—the same as the stamps.

Don't say any more. Now, had you made out the account in this matter before you put the receipt on?—Yes.

Before you made out that account, had you asked either of the ladies her name?—No, I had not.

Had you put any name on the account?—No, I had not.

Then the account was made out, the receipt was made out in full, except that the name was left out in each case, is that so?—No, the name was on the receipt.

You put the name on before you licked it on?—I wrote the name when I put it in the book.

Then the account was made out in blank as far as the name was concerned?—Yes.

Then when it came to the receipt you asked one of the ladies in whose name the receipt should be made out. Is that right?—Yes.

Which lady did you ask?—Well, Miss Craggs.

This lady here?—Yes.

Did she then say that it was her friend's turn to pay for the canoe? Do you remember that?—No.

You do not remember anything about that at all?—She said that Miss Smyth was paying for it.

Now, didn't she give you the name of Smith?—No.

At the time, or afterwards?—No. (One of the justices here asked who was paying for the canoe, and was informed that Miss Smyth was paying for it.)

I put it to you, you know that she gave you the name of Smith at that time?—She did not.

You say that it is not correct. No.

And then what happened?—Miss Craggs said it was spelt "Smith." She looked at the receipt?—Well, I suppose she did.

Well, did you spell it out to her, or did she see it?—I do not know whether she saw it, but I know I did not spell it out to her.

It is important, you know. Did she tell you that it was spelt "Smith" without looking at it, or without seeing how you spelt it?—Well, she did not tell me it was Smith until after I had written the first receipt.

When she told you how to spell it, was the receipt in the book?—No, I had torn it out then, and was just going to stick it on.

Where did this happen?—In the office. Were you writing at the desk?—I was sitting down at the desk, and she was on the left-hand side.

There is no "Smyth" in the counterfoil, 133, is there?—No, there is not.

Now, did you fill in the counterfoils afterwards, from memory?—I borrowed Miss Craggs' pen because mine was up at the house.

I did not ask you what weapon you did

it with, you know. I asked you the method. Did you fill up the counterfoils after you filled up the receipt, from memory. This was a great exception, 133?—Yes, I suppose it was.

Well, if that is an exception, why didn't you fill that counterfoil up before you parted with the receipt?

Dr. Steward Pearce: Well, he hasn't said he parted with the receipt.

Mr. Walsh: Well, tearing it out, then. Why didn't you fill up the counterfoil before you tore the receipt out?—Well, I was in a hurry, I suppose.

You were not much in a hurry, you know, because you had to write out another receipt.—Well, I had made a smudge of it, so I had to make out another.

More hurry, more work. You did not put "Smyth" in the counterfoil, did you?

No.

But you did put it here, counterfoil 134, Miss "Smith"?—Yes.

Was the receipt which appears upon the bill, "Smith," as well?—Yes, No, 134.

So that, although there is written evidence of "Smith," there is no written evidence at all of "Smyth"?—No; unless we can find the other one that I tore out.

Have you looked for it?—No; I have not thought about it.

You have not thought about it. It all depends on whether you keep what you tear up, doesn't it?—Yes.

Now, I want to know who was the first person who approached you to give evidence in this case? Who approached you to make enquiries from you?—Mr. Sorrell.

And when was that?—I could not say.

Well, was it yesterday?—No, before then.

How long before?—I could not say how long before; a few days.

It is not a long time, you know.—I have not a good memory for dates.

Only for Smyth. Dates are not your strong point?—No.

Well, I don't pin you to date, but about how long ago?—About a week.

I want you to think carefully about this, you know. Did he ask you whether one of the ladies gave the name of Smyth?—No, he asked me what name they gave.

Did this lady give her name?—No, not her name.

Did she give any name, I ask you?—She gave me the name of Miss Smyth for the receipt.

That was her friend?—Yes.

Did this lady give any name herself?—No.

I suppose you then told Mr. Sorrell what you told us here to-day, about this receipt?—Yes; in fact, I showed Mr. Sorrell the receipt-book.

These ladies paid for what they had, I suppose?—Oh, yes.

Mr. Lawrie (Recalled) was cross-examined by Dr. Pearce. After preliminaries as to the hiring of a canoe, Mr. Lawrie said the prisoner gave him a receipt. She signed the name of Helen Greddam, of 156, Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.

Dr. Pearce: That is this lady, Miss Craggs?—Yes.

Your canoe was afterwards returned, as you had arranged with Miss Craggs?—Yes.

Mr. Walsh: No other name besides this was mentioned?—No.

Other Witnesses

Miss Doris Gale was the next witness. She said she resided with her father, who was the agent to Mr. Harcourt, at the Park House. The Salter's steamboat, which plies round the Thames, called at Nuneham on Tuesdays and Thursdays. She remembered on Thursday, the 11th, two ladies calling at about 1 p.m. They asked if they might see the pictures at Nuneham House. Miss Craggs was one of the ladies. In fact, she did not think the other lady said anything, or very little. Miss Craggs asked if she could see the pictures. Witness told her she could not possibly; that people were not even allowed in the gardens, as they did so much harm. It was not possible, under any circumstances, unless they were friends of Mr. Harcourt.

P.C. William George Godden, questioned by Dr. Pearce, said that on the 13th of this month he was on duty at Nuneham House at 12.50. He discovered two ladies standing by the wall at Nuneham House, the prisoner with a companion. They were in the creepers on the east side of the north wing. Witness said, "What are you doing here?" (To the amusement of the Court, the constable gave an evidently exact reproduction of the tone in which he had originally asked this question.) "Who are you?" They made no answer. Witness then said, "Who are you, and where do you come from?" They said, "We are looking round the house."

A Justice: Who was the one who spoke?—Miss Craggs.

P.C. Godden (continuing) said: "It is not a very nice time of night to look around a gentleman's house."

She said: "It is really too hot. We are unable to sleep. We are camping down here."

I said: "I have seen no encampment to-night."

She said: "We have come in a canoe."

I said: "No one is allowed to camp on this side of the river."

I said: "What is your name? And that of your friend?"

Miss Craggs said: "I shall say nothing to incriminate myself."

I said: "You will have to accompany

me. Your account don't appear very satisfactory."

She wished me to let her go. "We have done no harm." I then took hold of her as she gave the appearance of escape. A struggle then ensued, and whilst the struggle was going on her friend got away through the iron gate. I walked up to headquarters, where I met P.C. Victor Tomlin. I said: "Do you know this woman?" He said, "No." I said, "Look after her until I return."

After having handed over the lady to Tomlin, he returned to the bushes. He found a Japanese basket with a lady's mackintosh strapped on the edge of it (produced). The basket was on the ground at the feet of the prisoner. He had previously seen the handle protruding. He saw the parcel while struggling with the lady.

Producing each article in turn, the P.C. continued: "The basket contained three brushes, two cans containing oil, one bottle containing oil, twelve firelighters wrapped in cotton waste, four tapers, a box of wax vesta matches, nine picklocks wrapped in brown paper. The basket was on the edge of a flower border, the bag was on the gravel. They were all close together. The bag contained a two-foot rule, an electric lantern, a box of wax vestas with cotton, cigarettes and chocolate, some papers containing letters, and a piece of string. When the prisoner was searched in the station there were found a purse containing £9 19s. 6d., a looking-glass and combs in case, and this flag. (A look of disgust on the policeman's face as he held up a small purple, white and green flag.)

Then he went in search of the missing lady, and found no trace of her. He returned to Oxford, and took Miss Craggs into custody.

Mr. Walsh

Have you got that bunch of keys?—Yes, sir.

You don't suggest that that is a dangerous implement?—They will open doors, sir.

Well, keys generally do open doors, you know. Were they house-breaking keys?—Well, two of those keys—

I am asking you whether you regard those as house-breaking implements?—Not the small ones, but probably the two bigger ones.

I see. The two latchkeys. Those would be house-breaking implements?—Yes, sir.

Are these the keys which were alleged in the information?—These are.

Have you got a copy of the charge. (It is handed to him.) Thirteen keys. Are these the thirteen keys which were alleged in the charge?—They are.

Well, now, did you count them when you had got them?—Yes.

One has gone, hasn't it?—I don't think so.

Did you know that one of them had been given to Miss Craggs, and that she has sent it home for her luggage?—I did not know that.

I want you to observe the importance of the house-breaking articles. You did not know there was one missing?—No.

Then all you know is the number that was mentioned in the charge. Well, how many are there now?—I do not know. I have not counted them.

Well, count them now. How many are there now?—Eleven.

There are two missing. Well, who has lost these implements of warfare?—I do not know. I counted thirteen.

I did not think you would make a mistake, you know. There are eleven. Then two of these house-breaking implements are missing. That is rather a serious matter, isn't it? Now, does not that strike you that those are the ordinary latchkeys and other keys of household and domestic use?—Yes.

Don't you think now, upon reflection, that those are the domestic keys of Miss Craggs?—Oh, no doubt.

You would not suggest, if these keys were found upon me, apart from anything else, that I was going house-breaking, would you?—Well, if they were found upon you I should not say it was.

Now, did you read the paper which was found in the handbag?—No, sir; I did not.

Why didn't you?—Well I handed it to the Deputy Chief Constable.

Did he read it?—I saw him looking at it.

Well, he can read, I suppose, can't he?—Well, I don't know whether he read it. He may have just scanned it.

Did you know that it had reference to this matter?—I did not know.

Now, this is the document that was found in the bag on the lady. I propose to read it to your worships:—

Sir,—It is with a deep sense of my responsibility, and with a sincere conviction that my action is justifiable, that I have taken a serious step in the cause of women's enfranchisement.

I profoundly regret that the forty long years of peaceful agitation and petitioning on the part of women was of no avail to secure for them their enfranchisement, and still more do I deplore that political liberty for women has become the greatest agitation of the time, politicians were content to see its supporters violently treated and unjustly imprisoned rather than give them the long-delayed and much-needed measure of justice which they demanded.

I myself have taken part in every peaceful method of propaganda and petition, and many wiser than I have done the same; but I have been driven to realise that it has all been of no avail, so now I have accepted the challenge given by Mr. Harcourt at Bristol, and I have done something drastic.

When Cabinet Ministers tell us that violence is the only argument they understand, it becomes our duty to give them that argument. Therefore I have done my duty.

Women have a growing sense of proportion in this matter. They see around them the most appal-

ling evils in the social order; they see children born into conditions which maim them, physically and mentally, for life; they see their fellow-women working in the sweated industries at a wage which makes their life a living death—or sacrificed as white slaves to a life which is worse than death.

I feel that I dare not acquiesce in such a state of things, and that delay on my part would be criminal. I have therefore done what I have done with a full sense of responsibility, knowing that the only way to right these terrible wrongs is to put into women's hands the weapon of the Parliamentary vote.

Men and women of the past have done violence, and have suffered and died in order to put wrong things right and to win freedom for themselves and others. I am not ashamed; rather I am proud that in my way I, too, have followed out this great tradition.

Finally, it rests with the present Government to decide how much destruction, how great the violence to which women like myself will be reluctantly driven before our most just demand is granted.

It was signed "A Suffragette." You say you did not read that?—No.

You gave it to the Deputy Chief Constable?—Yes.

He told you to put it back in the bag and say nothing about it?—No, he did not.

What did he tell you?—To fold it up and put it back in the bag.

And you did so, and have never read it?—No.

Mr. Henry Gale was the next witness.

The witness said he resided in Nuneham Park. He was the agent to Mr. Lewis Vernon Harcourt, owner and occupier of Nuneham House. On Saturday, July 13, he found a canoe on the river bank, below the house. He thought it would be about 3.30 a.m.

You took charge of the canoe, and later handed it over to Mr. Sorrell?—Well, I sent the canoe back to the boathouse to be locked up.

George Gubbins said he occupied the position of garden labourer at Nuneham House. He found, on July 17, near a fence, a hammer (produced).

Witness said the head of the hammer was padded with wadding inside, with a kid glove on the top, tied round. He also found a piece of American cloth near the hammer. It had some very sticky substance attached to it inside. He also found a lady's tortoiseshell comb between four and five yards from the hammer. He found these things under a sunk fence in the park, with barbed wire on top.

Charles Woodley, gamekeeper at Clifton Hampden, adjoining Nuneham Park, said that on July 14 he found an electric torch just outside the boundary of Nuneham Park, on the adjoining estate. Near that he also found some chocolate and a blacklead pencil.

Mr. Fisher (public analyst), Oxford, said he had analysed the contents of the two tins and one bottle produced by P.C. Godden. One tin contained ordinary lamp oil, thirty-five fluid ounces by measure. The second contained ordinary methylated spirits, such as is used for burning, 18½ ounces in measure. The glass bottle contained a pint of turpentine. The bottle was labelled (it was a French lotion) "Hygienic Lotion." It contained 6½ ounces of turpentine. The three substances were very easily lighted and highly inflammable.

Mr. George Sorrell, Deputy Chief Constable of Oxfordshire, stationed at Oxford, said he received the prisoner into custody on Saturday, July 13, from P.C. Godden about 3.30 a.m. He charged her with being found on enclosed premises at Nuneham House, for the purpose of committing a felony. She asked if she might read the charge. He read it again. She said: "You can say all information other than name refused." She gave her name as Helen Craggs. Later on he went to Nuneham. Mr. Gale pointed out the canoe in the boathouse. It had the name of Stevens, Abingdon. He searched the canoe. Several articles of various description were in it. Food and several books. There was a card used as a marker. It was a song set to music. It was called "The March of the Women," written by Dr. Ethel Smyth, Mus.Doc. There was also a notebook with entries in it—A.B. 26 (the house telephone number) and O.H. 22 (Oxford Fire Station). He would like to say he thought he was responsible for the loss of some of the keys. He had the custody of them. Miss Craggs asked him to let her have two. He was not quite sure that there were not three missing.

I take it you did not regard those as house-breaking implements, or you would not have parted with them?—Well, it all depends, sir, on the charge, to which she pleaded guilty, but I did not attach much importance to those keys.

Mr. Walsh: Really, seriously, these are only a bunch of domestic keys?—Oh, yes; ordinary keys.

Another lady has been arrested, I think, in connection with this charge?—That is so, sir.

Is that Ethel Smith or Smyth?—Dr. Ethel Smyth.

Is that the lady whose name appears here?—Yes. (Pointing to the card.)

Not for writing this song, I suppose, she was arrested?—Oh no, sir. (Laughter.)

Can you tell us what she was arrested for?—That is nothing to do with the present charge, sir.

Well, subject to correction, I am the best judge of that.

After some argument on the point between counsel, Mr. Walsh continued: Well, now you have given some evidence as to what this lady says about bail being granted to her?—Yes.

I suppose that is material to the case, or you would not have given it?—Well, I gave it as evidence.

Well, didn't she say to you, when she was talking about bail: "I suppose there

will be no difficulty about getting bail?"—Well, I don't remember.

I can tell you candidly that she instructs me that she did say so.—I don't remember it.

She says it is so. Well, do you think she may have said it?—Oh, she may have said it. I don't say that she didn't say it. She may have said it, but I don't remember her saying it.

You have told us a lot of what she did say after she had been charged, haven't you?—Yes.

After she was charged?—Yes.

Was that charge a different one from the one that has been made here to-day?—Well, yes.

That was under the Vagrancy Act, wasn't it?—Yes, it was.

And the charge to which she pleaded guilty at the Bullingdon Sessions was under the Vagrancy Act?—Yes.

To which you say she pleaded guilty?—Yes, the little addition to the specific charge was setting fire to the house.

Never mind. That charge was under the Vagrancy Act, wasn't it?—Yes.

This charge to-day is under the Larceny Act, isn't it?—It is, sir.

Witness: I should like to say that at the time she asked about bail, I told her that she could make her application to the Bench.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

The Clerk of the Court having again read the charge to Miss Craggs, the Chairman addressed her as follows:—

Helen Craggs, having heard the evidence, do you wish to say anything in answer to the charge. You are not obliged to say anything. Whatever you say will be taken down in writing, and may be used against you. You may now say.

Mr. Walsh: I have advised the defendant, if your worships are inclined to commit for trial—there is certainly sufficient evidence for making out a prima facie case, and she cannot resist that. She will call no evidence now, but she wishes me to state, as I think must be clear to the magistrates, that whatever she has done she has done with political motives only, and not with any idea of malice against Mr. Harcourt, whom personally she does not know, and not with any idea of malicious destruction of property or endangering life.

The case was then committed to the next Assizes.

Miss Craggs reserved her defence.

Mr. Walsh, in applying for bail, said that the Assizes did not take place until next October, that the defendant had already been in prison a fortnight; that this was her first offence, and that she was young in years. He proceeded: Your worships, I am not bound to point out this to you in making this application, for presumably when the police arrested Dr. Ethel Smyth, it is only presumable that they had some evidence against her. Having arrested her, and brought her to Oxford, she was liberated upon her own recognisances, and before the evidence against her was negated or confirmed in any way. Upon her own application she was liberated on her own recognisances. Your worships, although bail has been refused to this lady on remand, I cannot think that your worships will refuse it on committal. The charge is not a felony, the charge is of misdemeanour only, and, of course, your worships will appreciate the difference it makes to a person if she is out, able to look after her affairs and to conduct her defence. As I said last Saturday, bail is forthcoming practically to any amount—I think an amount was promised to your worships by letter after I had left the court on a previous occasion. Your worships will remember that that was a very heavy amount indeed. Bail is forthcoming to practically any amount, and if your worships agree to make it a condition of the bail, or to take it by way of evidence from Miss Craggs, she will give you her word, in whatever form you like, that she won't take part in any unlawful act or anything which might in any way be considered as an unlawful act, during the time that she is awaiting trial. As for her own appearance, she has asked me to say that there is no doubt whatever as to her appearance. This being the case, and only a misdemeanour involved, I do ask your worships not to put us to the trouble of having to go to a judge in chambers for bail, but to release the prisoner upon her undertaking, in whatever form you like, and in whatever bail you think you ought to fix in relation to the charge against her.

The magistrates conferred for a few moments, then the Chairman said: "Yes, we grant bail. Herself in £1,000, and two sureties of £500 each. Of course, proper information must be given." The magistrate added, "One of the conditions of recognisance shall be that the prisoner shall not commit any illegal act or take part in the Suffrage movement before her trial."

Mr. Walsh: I did not go quite so far as that to-day. I said, not any illegal act, or anything which might be construed as an illegal act. But so far as Press work is concerned, there could be no objection? She will not engage in anything which might be regarded as unlawful in any way at all.

The Chairman: Very well. Give the undertaking in writing.

Mr. Walsh: I feel sure that she will keep it. (Applause, instantly silenced.)

Miss H. Craggs then gave the undertaking. Dr. Ethel Smyth and Mr. Richards, of 209, Woodstock Road, Oxford, were the two sureties.

TWO SUFFRAGE PLAYS

In an interesting article in the *Daily News* last Monday Mr. E. A. Baughan discusses the new spirit in drama. He does not define that spirit, but he instances plays and playwrights enough to show that he knows as well as we and all his readers (and ours) know, that whatever the new spirit may be, the rebellion of women against conditions founded on an assumed sex-inferiority is a vital part of it. With this thought in our minds we open "Hindle Wakes,"* the text of the play now running at the Playhouse.

"She's always been a bit of a mystery to her mother and me," says poor puzzled Christopher Hawthorne, the father of the Lancashire mill-girl who upsets all preconceived notions, defies conventions, and "gangs her own gait." And Jeffcote, the "straight" and upright mill-owner, to whom it has never for a moment occurred to imagine that the girl herself may have views as to her future, exclaims in despair:

There's no fathoming a woman. And these are the creatures that want us to give them votes!

The author of "Hindle Wakes" does not pose as a moralist. He simply states a case. The man and the woman are equally answerable for the *impasse* in which they find themselves—so far the story has nothing novel in it. The novelty comes when the young man, who has been beaten by circumstances, and the relatives sitting in judgment on the girl, find themselves up against an altogether unforeseen obstacle. They have decided that Fanny must be "made an honest woman of"; they have gathered in the council-chamber of the best parlour to tell her so. And at this critical moment Fanny says:

It doesn't suit me to let you settle my affairs without so much as consulting me. . . . That's just where you make the mistake. I don't want to marry Alan. And, what's more, I haven't the least intention of marrying him.

JEFFCOTE: Dost thou mean to tell me that all us folk are to stand here and let this girl beat us? (To Alan): If thou cannot talk a lass round in fifteen minutes thou ought to be jolly well ashamed of thyself.

Then the two young people are left alone.

FANNY (to Alan): I'm to be given away with a pound of tea, as it were? . . . Don't you kid yourself, my lad! It isn't because I'm afraid of spoiling your life that I'm refusing you, but because I'm afraid of spoiling mine.

Love you? Good heavens, of course not! Why on earth should I love you? You were just someone to have a bit of fun with. You were an amusement—a lark.

ALAN (shocked): Fanny! Is that all you cared for me?

FANNY: How much more did you care for me?

ALAN: But it's not the same. I'm a man.

FANNY: You're a man, and I was your little fancy. Well, I'm a woman, and you were my little fancy.

ALAN: It sounds so jolly immoral. . . . I made sure you wanted to marry me if you got the chance.

FANNY: No fear! . . . You're not man enough for me. You're a nice lad, and I'm fond of you. But I couldn't ever marry you.

Then the family conclave sits again, and is told that negotiations have failed, that Fanny just won't. It is at this point that Mr. Jeffcote makes his despairing exclamation and ceases his attempts to influence the discussion.

It is all very upsetting to the moralist who has one standard for men and another for women. And no one can pretend that it is pleasant. But it is necessary that the mask of hypocrisy and cant should be torn off, however painful the process may be. Fanny is crude and she is terribly honest, but the Alan Jeffcotes have too long had things their own way, and, thanks to the new spirit, they are being shocked out of their selfishness and conceit.

Mr. Houghton does just what he might have done had he been a Suffragette; he says: "Look, I am showing you what would happen if women were to act as men do in this kind of case. Just observe." He does not justify the conduct of the woman any more than we ourselves should justify it. We want to make this very clear to all who read this paper, because during the last few days an attempt has been made in the Press to make the public believe that the views of Suffragists are subversive of morality. No more cruel calumny could possibly have been set going. What Suffragists say is that we must get rid of the idea that there can be one standard of morality for the man and another for the woman. But that anyone should for a moment imagine that Suffragists

* "Hindle Wakes." By Stanley Houghton. London: Sidgwick and Jackson, Cloth, 2s. net; paper, 1s. 6d. net.

DIMOLINE PIANO CO.

Special Sale of Pianos. Cheap. All Makers.



SILENCING STOP

PIANOS

FROM 20 GNS. CASH.

PLAYER PIANOS.

SIMPLEX PLAYERS

Special Terms to Members

W.S.P.U.

Manager: MRS. DIMOLINE

JONES, 11, Parkhurst Road,

HOLLOWAY (Private House),

Furniture, &c. Grace Jones.

want to drag the woman's standard down to the level of the man's, God forbid! To raise both is the aim of the woman's movement.

"Mary Edwards"† takes a different point of view. It shows a young and capable woman, with a good business head and a fine record of experience on her father's vast estates, married to a fop, who while he admits that had she been born a man she would have been Chancellor of the Exchequer, yet, egad, never so much as thought that she might wish to have a say as to the disposal of her own property! The story of how Mary Edwards, one of the richest heiresses of the early eighteenth century, burns her "marriage lines" and leaves her popinjay husband is, we are informed, founded on fact. The play was acted by Miss Horniman's Company for the Stage Society recently, and was remarkably well received.

G. V.

BOOKS RECEIVED

"English Apprenticeship and Child Labour: A History." By V. Jocelyn Dunlop and Richard D. Denman, M.P. (London: Fisher Unwin. 10s. 6d. net.)

"Amor Vincit." By Mrs. R. S. Garnet. (London: Duckworth and Co. 6s.)

"Force Majeure." By Patrick Rushden. (London: Mills and Boon. 6s.)

"An Account of my Life." By H.H. Nawab, Sultan Jahan Begam. (London: John Murray. 15s. net.)

"The Englishwoman." August. (London: Sidgwick and Jackson, Ltd. 1s. net.)

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The weekly free meetings in London, on Monday afternoon at the Pavilion and on Thursday evening at Steinway Hall, have been discontinued for the summer recess. They will be resumed on Monday, October 7, and Thursday, October 10.

Prisoners' Secretary.

All enquiries with regard to prisoners should now be addressed to Miss Winifred Mayo, W.S.P.U., 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

Great Albert Hall Meeting.

Members desirous of obtaining good seats at the mass meeting at the Royal Albert Hall on October 17 cannot do better than to secure their tickets *now*. Members are reminded that their friends can only obtain tickets through them. Tickets—prices: Boxes, grand tier (to hold ten), 30s.; loggia (to hold eight), 21s.; second tier (to hold five), 12s. 6d.; amphitheatre stalls, 2s. 6d.; arena, blocks B, C, D, and E, 1s. (only a few left); balcony, first six rows, 1s.; balcony, two back rows, 6d. (all numbered and reserved); upper orchestra (unnumbered), 6d.—may be obtained from the Ticket Secretary, W.S.P.U., 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

† "Mary Edwards." By P. R. Bennett. Actresses' Franchise League. To be obtained from the Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road, W.C. Price 6d.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FOR SUFFRAGETTES!

Make Them on Your Holiday!

Christmas is not, perhaps, our most prominent thought as we set about the preparations for our summer holiday. But the Women's Social and Political Union takes time by the forelock in the same determined manner as it takes a Prime Minister by the epaulette, and already arrangements are being made to hold a Christmas Fair in December to enable the members and friends of the W.S.P.U. to buy original Christmas presents in an original and delightful manner. This Fair will probably take the form of a house-warming in the fine new premises into which the Union hopes to move during the autumn, and further details of it will be published in due course. We make this preliminary announcement in order to give our readers the opportunity to begin working for it at once. How often are we told of the large number of sympathisers who would so gladly work for the Cause, but cannot, for one reason or another, take part in militant action. Here is their chance! There are wet days in every holiday; even on fine days congenial occupation is not altogether at a discount, and this scheme offers plenty of congenial occupation to needlewomen, embroiderers, lacemakers, bookbinders, makers of children's clothes, curio collectors, &c., &c., who will thus be able to work for the Cause of Votes for Women in the way that pleases them. It is important that if there is to be a W.S.P.U. Fair of Christmas Presents the presents should be of the kind that people really like to receive and not of the kind that serve no purpose and give no pleasure. No man wants to complicate the beginning of his day with a shaving "tidy"; and antimacassars should have died with the Mid-Victorian toilet preparation that made them essential to the home. If these two facts and all that they imply are kept in mind, the brains as well as the fingers of the W.S.P.U. will, we are sure, combine to make the Fair well worth visiting next December. For the members of the Union are never appealed to in vain, and well we know that as soon as they hear there is to be a Christmas Presents Fair they will set to work to ensure that there shall be plenty of presents, and of the right sort, for the public to buy. Meanwhile, it is requested that no contributions be sent in until after the summer holidays, when further interesting particulars will be announced.



Holiday Travelling Requisites.

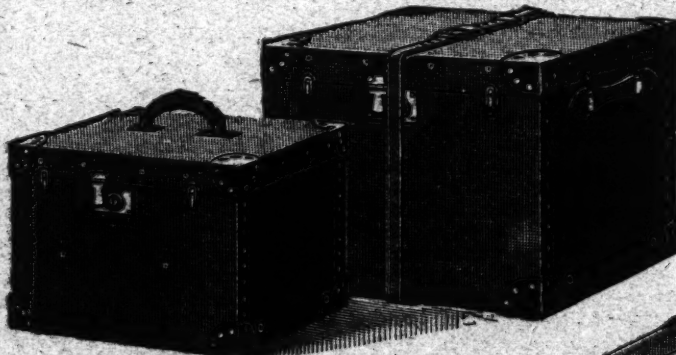
Every kind of Travelling Case is represented in our splendid assortment of leather goods—Suit Cases, Hat Boxes, Imperial Trunks, Cabin Trunks, Kit Bags, etc.—every article being of thoroughly reliable quality yet priced quite reasonably. Here are a few examples:—



UNMATCHED VALUE IN SUIT CASES.

Real Leather Suit Cases, the best that are made, finished with two double-action locks.

Sizes	20-in.	22-in.	24-in.	26-in.
Prices	30/6	34/6	37/6	42/-



Best quality Compressed Fibre Hat Cases, fitted cones.

Sizes	22-in.	24-in.	26-in.	28-in.
Prices	39/6	45/-	60/-	66/-

Size 26-in. and 28-in. are fitted with all round strap. Also a special make in 8-ply wood, covered brown canvas, with solid leather corners.

Sizes	22-in.	24-in.
Prices	25/-	27/6



Cabin Trunks with ash battens, best quality compressed fibre, solid leather corners.

Sizes	33-in.	36-in.	39-in.	42-in.
Prices	63/6	69/6	75/-	79/6

Best quality 8-ply wood, covered brown canvas.

Sizes	33-in.	34-in.	36-in.	38-in.
Prices	33/6	35/6	36/6	38/6

Goods sent on approval with pleasure, and all purchases are forwarded carriage paid in Great Britain.

PETER ROBINSON'S
OXFORD STREET · LONDON



THE LATEST WORD IN FOOD REFORM

A properly balanced diet, consisting largely of uncooked foods, regenerates the blood, because from such nutriment living proteins and organic mineral salts in their right proportion are supplied to it. This

GIVES IMMUNITY FROM DISEASE.

and especially from chronic diseases such as originate, in the first place, from indigestion and allied complaints. Old age is prevented because the blood vessels and tissues keep elastic and supple, and do not become hard and brittle, which is the first indication of age. Such a rightly ordered diet

SAVES TIME, LABOUR, AND FUEL.

Gas and ordinary kitchen fires are seldom needed, washing-up becomes a pleasure, the servant problem solves itself when the entire family is regenerated to humane and healthy food.

"INDIGESTION, ITS CAUSE AND CURE."

by H. Valentine Knaggs, L.R.C.P., etc., is one of the latest books published by G. W. DANIEL, 3, ABERCROMBIE, LONDON, E.C.4, giving details about this form of living and diet. The price is 1s. net (postage 2d.).

The book can be obtained from any Newsagent, Bookseller, or direct from the Publisher.

1s. net (by post 1s. 2d.).

New Edition Now Ready.

By the same Author, *The Healthy Life Beverage Book*. A Compendium of many Useful and Novel Recipes for Unfermented Fruit Soups, Green Drinks, Herbal Teas, Vegetable Juices, etc., etc. 1s. net (postage 2d.). Dr. Valentine Knaggs contributes regularly to *The Healthy Life Magazine*, 1d. monthly, of all Newsagents—a lively, interesting and independent advocate of healthy living. Specimen Copy Post Free.

Invaluable to GOLFERS, MOTORISTS
and all ladies who enjoy the open air.

ALLEN-BROWN'S
ENGLISH VIOLET FOAM

is a delightful non-greasy cream, which allays irritation caused by sun, wind, and dust, and leaves the skin in a beautifully cool and refreshed condition.

1s. 8d., post free.

ENGLISH VIOLET SOAP.

Deliciously Fragrant. Absolutely pure. Suited to the most delicate skin. Box of 3 Tablets, 2s. 6d. post free. Sample Tablet 4 penny stamps.

WRITE FOR DAINTY BOOKLET describing all the English Violet Preparations and Novelties. THE MISSISS ALLEN-BROWN, F.R.H.S. VIOLET NURSERIES, HENFIELD, SUSSEX.

TREASURER'S NOTE

A member sends me the following admirable suggestion: "As there will not be any meetings in the London Pavilion or Steinway Hall until October, I shall put by the amount each week that I usually give in the collection for the Albert Hall collection." This is a brilliant idea, and I hope that everyone who usually attends these weekly meetings will follow the example of our correspondent throughout the holidays and bring the money thus saved to the great Albert Hall meeting on October 17. It is in small ways like these that the large sums are built up that make our Albert Hall meetings remarkable in the eyes of the whole world; and as the autumn meeting this year is going to be held in honour of our Leaders and of all those Suffragists who have been imprisoned for the Cause in 1912, we must see to it that the collection is a record one. By keeping this end in view from now onwards, many will be able to collect a sum of money by degrees that they could not, perhaps, afford to raise at the last moment. The Albert Hall collection of October 17 must be made a worthy one for Mrs. Pethick Lawrence to receive on her return to the office of Treasurer after so many months of absence.

MABEL TUKE.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £250,000 FUND

July 22 to July 27.

Already acknowledged £131,077 7 6	
Anon., per Miss F. Randall	0 5 0
Miss Alice Fletcher	0 2 0
Mrs. M. E. Sudd	
Brown	10 0 0
Anon. (sale of garnet and pearl ring)	0 12 6
Miss Rose A. Bergh	0 11 0
Mrs. A. Brunton	0 5 0
Mrs. C. H. O'Neill	
Baker	0 1 4
Mrs. Helen M. Craig	0 11 4
"A German Lady"	0 10 0
Anon. (sale of seed-pearl necklace)	4 10 0
A box of mixed jewelry sent to be sold for Funds, amount realised	3 16 0
Mrs. F. W. Coope	0 2 6
Mrs. E. J. Langley	1 1 0
Mrs. Molly Leslie-Smith	1 0 0
Rochdale W.S.P.U.	0 13 6
Miss Mary Deam	1 0 0
Mrs. Herina Ayton	20 0 0
Miss A. N. S. Daiglas	5 0 0
Mme. Anna d'Ermont	0 7 11
Miss Maud Mossop	0 5 0
Miss Linda Lindsay	1 1 0
Mrs. E. Zangwill	15 0 0
Miss M. A. Wilsden	1 0 0
M. A. M.	0 10 6
Miss E. C. Sledman	5 0 0
Miss Vera Swan	10 0 0
Mrs. A. Williams	0 2 6
Miss Edith Schönherr	0 1 0
Miss Louisa Macdonald	5 5 0
Miss Lucy Wadson	0 10 0
Miss Constance Moore	1 0 0
Mrs. E. F. Corbett	1 1 0
"A Sheffield Dreadnought" (sale of watch)	0 17 6
Miss H. Reid and Miss M. Metter	1 0 0
Anon., F. W. (promised whilst in prison)	250 0 0
Miss M. Joachim (earned in prison)	0 1 5
Miss Alice Farmer (D.K. Ward, Holloway)	0 10 0
Miss Alice Farmer (earned in Winsen Green Prison)	0 2 10
Per Miss Davies	
Mrs. O'Callaghan	0 5 0

Per Mrs. Mansel	
Miss Kerr (speaker's exp.)	0 3 5
Sales in shop	0 8 0
Miss G. Tollemache	1 0 0
Mrs. Searle	0 2 0
Miss Searle	0 1 0
Per Miss Parker	
Mrs. John (sale of handkerchief)	0 5 0
Miss Couper	0 10 0
Miss A. N. Couper	0 10 0
Profit on Literature	1 7 6
Mrs. White (retd. exp.)	0 3 0
Miss Robertson	0 2 6
Miss F. Robertson	0 5 0
Per Miss Phillips	
Mrs. Alison	1 1 0
"A Chester Sympathiser"	0 2 0
Mrs. Little	0 10 0
Mrs. Marshall	0 5 0
Mrs. Slingsby	1 0 0
Miss Supple	1 1 0
Mrs. Willis	0 10 0
Miss Wood	1 1 0
Miss Boyce	0 5 0
Sales in shop	0 13 6
Per Miss Ward	
Miss Ursula Barnard	0 0 2
Mrs. Ootterell (sale of rosettes)	0 2 6
Per Tolington W.S.P.U.	
Andromedas of Holborn	0 7 0
Per Woman's Press	
Anon. (sale of pearl and enamel ring)	0 10 6
Mrs. Allan	0 1 0
By Election	
Per Miss Plattman	
Profit on "V.I.W."	0 5 9
Extra on "V.I.W."	0 1 3
Self-Denial	
Mrs. Isabella Atkinson (coll.)	0 9 0
Membership Fees	1 9 0
Collections, Tickets, etc.	75 11 10
London	0 2 1
Per Miss Davies	
Per Miss Plattman (by-election)	1 8 6
Per Miss Parker	5 17 2
Per Miss Phillips	0 3 4
Per Miss Ward	2 6 8
Total	£131,099 9 0

SERIOUS AND OTHERWISE

It is not often that the Anti-Suffragist is really frank about his reasons for opposing Votes for Women. As a rule, he prefers to cloak them under the guise of the "physical force argument," or, perhaps, the old familiar bogey of the preponderance of women. But at last Thursday's meeting of the Board of the Licensed Victuallers' Central Protection Society, an Anti-Suffragist spoke who made no attempt to disguise his real objections to the woman's vote; for he is reported to have said that "if there was anything this country ought to avoid it was the female franchise. The longer we in England kept away from that the better it would be for the liquor trade." Did the speaker, a Canadian, by the way, mean to imply that one of the results of the woman's vote would be the passage through Parliament of temperance legislation? If so, it would be interesting to know whether his reason for opposing Woman Suffrage is endorsed by Anti-Suffragists in this country.

According to a contemporary, the Home Office is collecting prison relics for the purpose of an International Exhibition. These will include, we are told, the pillory and fetters that were preserved when Newgate Prison was pulled down; so it is only to be supposed that the stomach tubes, handcuffs and strait jackets, employed in the treatment of women political prisoners during the jurisdiction of the present Government, will not be left out of this interesting collection. Certainly, no International Prisons Exhibition could be considered historically complete unless the exhibits included the implements of torture used in the twentieth century in connection with the imprisonment of women Suffragists under a Liberal Government.

So much amusement seems to have been aroused during the police court enquiry into the Dublin Suffragist disturbances, over the alleged discovery of the novel called "Flames" in the bag of one of the women charged, that we are encouraged to suggest equally appropriate books for the holiday reading of Cabinet Ministers. Two at once leap to our minds as particularly suitable: "Come and Find Me" (by Elizabeth Robins), for the Prime Minister, and "Masterman Ready" for Mr. Lloyd George.

"A Troubled Wife" writing to the *Standard* ("Woman's Platform") complains that, owing to the action of the militants, "the wife who wants to be a Suffragist just now has a hard time indeed," and she concludes by saying, "I would rather have my home than the Vote, and as things now are we cannot work for the cause without leaving our husbands." We are sorry that the writer is not one of those many married women whose husbands are heartily in favour of Woman Suffrage; but in choosing between personal comfort and her public duty, does "A Troubled Wife" realise the enormous numbers of women who have neither a home nor a vote, or who at best have a home that would not exist if they did not work for it under arduous conditions that will never be improved until they have a vote as well?

One would like to remind the lady who would rather have a home than a vote of the 13.2 per cent. of the married women in England and Wales who were in paid employment at the time of the last Census. The very large majority of these would be doing the work of men at a much lower rate of remuneration, a state of affairs that will never be properly revised until men and women have an equal political status. Or, if a concrete instance of the misery of the home-keeping woman is more eloquent than statistics, what about the woman at Hereford, not long since, who, with a baby in arms and two children in the workhouse, was given 21 days' hard labour for stealing coal to the value of fivepence? No one imagines that the enfranchisement of women is going to stamp out human misery. But it will remove one of the handicaps that at present make a woman's position in the State harder than a man's and less capable of improvement. And, perhaps, it will bring home to women who do not realise, as the militants do, the close connection between the vote and the home, that they lost a precious opportunity of serving their generation when they had to choose between the two and followed the line of least resistance.

In spite of the physical inferiority of the voteless half of the nation (see Anti-Suffrage arguments) women swimmers have managed to uphold the honour of England at the Olympic Games; for one at least of the events—the 400 metre ladies' team race—was won by England. And now that the bathing season has begun, stories of heroism on the part of girls and women appear almost daily in the papers. Among these, what is described as "one of the pluckiest rescues ever seen on the Thames" took place last Monday, when an eleven-year-old schoolgirl named Florence Shellard jumped into the river near Windsor and rescued a little friend, aged five, who had gone under twice. "She brought the child to land in splendid style," said an onlooker from a punt. It is pleasant to think that both Florence Shellard and the little girl whose life she has saved will have a vote when they grow up—thanks to the women of to-day who do not make invidious comparisons between men and women, or base their claim to freedom upon muscular development.

The following story appears in an American paper:—
"The Politician: 'What is the next question to bring before the American people?'"
"The Voter: 'They have had questions enough. What they want is a few answers.'"
The English Suffragette feels inclined to remark in the vernacular: "Same here!"

THE BURBERRY.

Proof without Heat.
Warm without Weight.

THE BURBERRY

WEATHERPROOF or overcoat—for either purpose it is equally efficient—is a cover-all garment becoming and practical in character.

Draping freely, it falls into ample and graceful folds, displaying a profusion of material that borders on the lavish.

THE BURBERRY

—WEATHERPROOF—represents perfection. The proofing ingrained in its fabrics lasts indefinitely and retains efficiency as long as the coat holds good—that is to say for many years with very rough wear.

THE BURBERRY

—OVERCOAT—airlight and naturally air-free, on the warmest days is neither burdensome to carry nor heating to wear.



THE BURBERRY.

Patterns, Prices, and Illustrated Brochures, post free.

BURBERRYS HAYMARKET, LONDON.

8 & 10, Boulevard Malesherbes, PARIS.
Basingstoke. Also Provincial Agents.

WILLIAM OWEN

RELIABLE FOOTWEAR.



D 37. Fine Glace kid walking shoe, steel slide, smart West-end Model.
Price 8/11.
Usual price 12/11.

SENT ON APPROVAL.

E 12. Smart Black and White Poplin Promenade Shoe.

Price 4/11.
Usual price 6/11.



FREE DELIVERY.



B 16. Ladies High Grade Scotch Brogue Shoe for Town or Country wear. Damp-proof guaranteed.
Price 12/11.
Usual price 16/11.

WILLIAM OWEN Ltd.
WESTBOURNE GROVE, LONDON, W.

Articles and News contributed for insertion in **VOTES FOR WOMEN** should be sent to The Editors, **VOTES FOR WOMEN**, 4, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C., at the earliest possible date, and in no case later than first post Monday morning prior to the publication of the paper.

The Editors cannot hold themselves in any way responsible for the return of unused manuscripts, though they will endeavour as far as possible to return them when requested if stamps for postage are enclosed.

Subscriptions to the Paper should be sent to The Publisher **VOTES FOR WOMEN**, 4, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.

The terms are, post free, 6s. 6d. annual subscription, 3s. 3d. for six months inside the United Kingdom, 8s. 8d. (\$2.25c.) and 4s. 4d. (\$1.15c.) abroad, payable in advance.

The paper can be obtained from all newsagents and book-stalls.

For quotations for Advertisements, apply to the Advertisement Manager, **VOTES FOR WOMEN**, 4, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.

BY ROYAL WARRANT
THE
**GOLDSMITHS & SILVERSMITHS
COMPANY, LTD.**

JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS
TO
HIS MAJESTY THE KING

A VISIT TO INSPECT THE
UNIQUE PRODUCTIONS IN GEM
JEWELLERY, GOLD AND SILVER
PLATE, OF THIS FAMOUS
HOUSE IS CORDIALLY INVITED

ONLY ADDRESS:
**112, REGENT STREET
LONDON, W.**

**A Unique Summer Holiday at
ST. MICHAEL'S HALL, HOVE.**

A Mansion approached by Lodge entrance and carriage drive through avenue of trees. House and lawns entirely secluded in beautiful wooded grounds near sea.

5 Tennis courts for use of Guests. Bathing, Fishing, Boating unequalled; easy access to lovely Sussex Downs, Golf Links, etc.

Lectures, Concerts, Excursions.

Prospectus from Secretary, Benares House, Food Reform Boarding Establishment, Norfolk Terrace, Brighton.

THE
WOMEN TAXPAYERS AGENCY

Recovers all Income-tax Overpaid since the 5th of April, 1909.

Secures Abatements and Exemptions.
Prepares Accounts for Super-tax and Income-tax.
Conducts Appeals before the Commissioners.
Advises on Investments with regard to Income-tax.

The Agency's Clients include the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield, Miss Decima Moore, and many well-known Suffragists, Doctors, Actresses, etc.

Hampden House, Kingsway, W.C. Tel. 6049 CENTRAL.

Telephone: 322 Chiswick.
THE LAVENDER LAUNDRY
Strafford Road, Acton, W.

We solicit the Custom of all who believe in supporting Women's labour, and who appreciate having their Linen washed in honest, wholesome fashion without the aid of chemicals.

Excellent Testimonials.
Phone or write for Price List.
Our own Vans collect and deliver daily in London.
Special Department for Country orders.

OPPOSITE THE BRITISH MUSEUM.
THACKERAY HOTEL
Great Russell Street, London.

This large and well-appointed TEMPERANCE HOTEL has Passenger Lift, Electric Light throughout, Bathrooms on every floor, Spacious Dining, Drawing, Writing, Reading and Smoking Rooms. Fireproof Floors. Perfect Sanitation. Telephone.

Bedroom, Attendance, and Table d'Hôte Breakfast, Single Room, 5s., 6s. to 8s. Table d'Hôte Dinner, Six Courses, 5s.

Full Tariff and Testimonials on Application.
Telegraphic Address: "Thackeray London."

**BADGES & BANNERS
FOR DEMONSTRATIONS, Etc.**

Medallists for every Society. Makers to the N.W.S.P.U.
TOYE & CO.,
57, Theobald's Road, London, W.C.

NATIONAL HEALTH SOCIETY.

Lady Sanitary Inspectors, Health
Visitors, &c.

SPECIAL TRAINING LECTURES FOR LADIES

in preparation for the Examination of the
Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board, and
for the Diploma of the National Health Society.

COMMENCE IN SEPTEMBER, 1912.

Apply to the SECRETARY,
National Health Society,
53, Barners Street, W.

A BOOK FOR WOMEN.

L'EVASION.

By M. L. ALMÉRAS.

To be obtained from all Booksellers.

Crown 8vo.

Price 2s. 6d.

"The story is that of a woman of strong individuality and fine character, who, for the sake of her children rather than for her own, leaves her husband, when she finds that his materialistic outlook on life was too alien to her own higher ideals."—*Literary Times*.

"In this French novel Mrs. Nutt has pictured the life of a modern woman, who, through much trial and stress, maintains her individuality, and shows that man has no right to despise woman."—*Review of Reviews*.

"Those to whom the psychological novel appeals will find exactly what they want in Mrs. David Nutt's book. We have no doubt whatever as to the interest that attaches to the novel."—*Glasgow Herald*.

VOTES FOR WOMEN

4, CLEMENT'S INN, STRAND.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1912

THE FRAUDULENT PLEDGE

Constitutional Suffragists are at one with the militants in saying that Mr. Redmond has the intention and has the power to prevent the passage of an unofficial Woman Suffrage Amendment to the Reform Bill.

Mrs. Fawcett says:

If Mr. Redmond adheres to his present intention, from forty to sixty Irish votes will be cast for purely tactical reasons against every Suffrage Amendment, and none in its favour. . . . In these conditions it is improbable that any Suffrage Amendment can be carried, and certain that no democratic amendment can succeed.

Mr. Brailsford also declares that the Nationalist Party has the cause of Woman Suffrage at its mercy. He further agrees with us in saying that this policy of wrecking Woman Suffrage in the alleged interests of Home Rule was adopted by the Nationalists during a period of truce, and without any reference to militancy. Besides, Nationalist politicians would merely excite ridicule were they to pretend that they had been alienated by militant methods!

No! the motives of the Nationalist Party's attack upon Woman Suffrage have nothing to do with militancy. These motives include a dog-in-the-manger dislike to share the legislative good things of the day with anyone else, the Anti-Suffragist opinions of Mr. Redmond and other prominent men in the Party, a desire to oblige and aid the Government in return for their furtherance of Home Rule.

Those who believe, as the "Constitutionals" believe, and as we believe, that Mr. Redmond can destroy each and every unofficial Woman Suffrage Amendment, must of necessity demand a Government measure. There is no other course of action left open to them. If the Government introduce the proposal for Woman Suffrage, the Nationalist Party will be literally compelled to vote for it, because if they do not, they destroy the life of the Government and thereby lose the Home Rule Bill.

Another plan has been devised by the "Constitutionals" for bringing pressure to bear upon the Nationalists. It is this: Liberal M.P.'s are to be asked to vote for Mr. Philip Snowden's Amendment to the Home Rule Bill. When promises sufficiently numerous have been obtained, Mr. Redmond is to be asked to promise, in exchange for the withdrawal of Mr. Snowden's Amendment, that he will "use his influence on behalf of the Suffrage Amendments to the Reform Bill." This would be simply giving Mr. Redmond something for nothing, for the promise

which it is sought to extract from him would be absolutely worthless. We earnestly hope that no such disastrous bargain would be made. That it would be disastrous is plain, on the face of it. It is said by the "Constitutionals" that Mr. Redmond views Mr. Snowden's Amendment with alarm. If that is true, he has precisely the same reason for viewing the passage of a Woman Suffrage Amendment to the Reform Bill with alarm. The Reform Bill will decide not only the Imperial Franchise, but also the Franchise for the Irish Parliament. A special Woman Suffrage clause in the Home Rule Bill will, therefore, be mere surplusage if the Reform Bill, with a Woman Suffrage clause in it, is passed. Mr. Redmond, if he thinks a Woman Suffrage Amendment is going to be included in the Reform Bill, will see no advantage whatever in defeating or securing the withdrawal of Mr. Snowden's Amendment to the Home Rule Bill. To cap the argument, we say that if Mr. Redmond enters into the bargain proposed by the "Constitutionals," it will be because he has satisfied himself that the defeat of the Women's Amendments to the Reform Bill is assured!

We have seen that the Nationalist peril of itself makes a Government measure imperative, and a private Member's Amendment futile. But it is not the only peril. Ministers are bringing heavy pressure to bear upon Liberal Members to vote against the proposed unofficial Amendments. Mr. Brailsford, in a recent letter to the *Manchester Guardian*, throws some light on this subject. Describing the means adopted to destroy the Conciliation Bill, he says:

It was said that the Cabinet would go to pieces if its members took to disputing over our Bill. It was also said, apparently on the authority of a Minister, that Lord Loreburn, Mr. Harcourt, and even the Premier himself would resign if our Bill were carried.

These alarms have worked, and are working, havoc in the Nationalist and Liberal ranks. Mr. Brailsford says that he questions whether Mr. Harcourt in particular would disclaim the credit of the success of these tactics. The whole position is summed up by Mr. Brailsford in the following terms:—

It was the essence of the Cabinet's offer to Suffragists that there should be a "free vote" on the Conciliation Bill, and again on the Amendments to the Reform Bill. If this only meant that no formal Whip would be issued, the pledge was worthless. To allow it to be supposed that Ministers (and in particular the Prime Minister) will resign if Members do vote freely in accordance with their convictions is to use the most powerful form of indirect coercion.

The tactics which Mr. Brailsford thus exposes are an even more serious breach of the Government's pledge than was the Prime Minister's statement that the passage of an Amendment is "altogether improbable." The pledge was that if a Woman Suffrage Amendment were passed by the House of Commons, the Government, Suffragists and Anti-Suffragists alike, would unite in fighting it through all the remaining stages into law. What Ministers, including, it appears, Mr. Harcourt, have said, since that pledge was given, is that if a proposal for Woman Suffrage is adopted by the House of Commons, the Anti-Suffragist Members, including the Prime Minister, will resign, and the Government be destroyed! This is final proof that the pledge is a fraudulent one, and that it was assented to by Mr. Harcourt and other Anti-Suffragists only on the condition that the Women's Amendment should be defeated, either with the aid of the Nationalist members, or by some other means.

The time has come for every honest man and woman to fight the Government, with a view to compelling the grant of Votes for Women, or turning them out of office.

Women, deprived as they are of the constitutional weapon, are turning more and more to the weapon of revolt. They are told that revolt cannot, and never has, achieved reform. They are told that the Reform riots did not provide the motive power which carried the Reform Bill of 1832, and that lawless agitation in Ireland did not serve the Irish cause. We do not so read history—nor did Gladstone, nor did John Bright, nor did any others among the statesmen of the past. For our part, we are unable to withhold our assent from Gladstone's proposition, that "if no instructions had ever been issued in political crises to the people of this country except to remember to hate violence and love order and exercise patience, the liberties of this country would never have been attained."

MILITANCY AND WARFARE

The militant Suffragists have said to Mrs. Fawcett that they fail to understand how she, who so strongly upheld the Boer War, can possibly think that militant methods of fighting for Votes for Women are morally wrong.

One of Mrs. Fawcett's supporters declares that this enquiry by the militants fills her with dismay. She adds:

The late outrages differ profoundly from honourable civil war. War can only be honourably conducted where there is a clear distinction between combatants and non-combatants, and where neither side inflicts injuries which it is not prepared to receive without a murmur in its turn. The present militant tactics ignore all fair rules of war. To burn a man's home over his head as he slept was considered a "nothing's deed" even in the fierce Icelandic days.

We fear that this lady has illusions concerning warfare that are not justified by the facts of the case. War is not the humane and civilised thing that she appears to think. True, it differs profoundly from Suffragist militancy; it differs in being infinitely more violent, and incalculably more costly in life and in property. The distinctions drawn between combatants and non-combatants are imaginary rather than real, as the following facts will show.

The laws and usages of war permit that an invading army may on grounds of military necessity devastate whole tracts of country, burning dwellings and clearing the district of supplies.*

Any town or village, even though unfortified, provided it is "defended," may be bombarded, and the besieger is under no obligation to allow any portion of the population of a place to leave it, even when the bombardment is about to begin!

These rules of honourable warfare mean that non-combatants suffer hideously in time of war. Only a woman who belongs to a nation which has not for generations seen warfare within its own shores could say or suggest that non-combatants are immune from the consequences of war. Mr. Henry Nevinston, whose experience as a war correspondent entitles him to speak with authority, tells us that "in war women suffer even more than men." He says:

When war reaches a country, and is not merely an expedition of men sent abroad from our shores, the women suffer things beyond anything that it is possible for soldiers to suffer.

In the very South African War which is in question the homes of non-combatants—of women, of little children, of aged fathers and mothers—were burnt to the ground, and the country round laid waste. This is what happens to non-combatants whenever war takes place. When towns and cities are besieged, and famine and disease ravage the population, it is the non-combatants who suffer no less than the soldiers. When a bombardment takes place it is non-combatants as well as combatants who meet their death. It is arrant sentimentality, and the worst possible logic, to say that war is more honourable and more humane than the militant methods of Suffragists.

Without counting the loss and suffering of non-combatants—a loss and suffering which are uncountable—let us take the cost in public money and in soldiers' lives of the South African War. Two hundred and fifty million pounds and at least thirty thousand lives spent to get Votes for Men! The value of the property destroyed by Suffragists is invisible when compared with the cost of the South African War. The loss of life is nil, unless we count the lost lives of Suffragists themselves.

"In war," says our critic, "neither side inflicts injuries which it is not prepared to receive without a murmur in its turn." Militant Suffragists can truthfully say that for every injury they inflict upon Cabinet Ministers they are prepared to suffer the same, and even greater, injury themselves. The fact is that for every shaking and for every fright they have given to Ministers the militants have paid a hundredfold. The militants have been insulted and assaulted with brutality, and even with indecency. They have been hurled violently out of meetings for asking questions and making reasonable interjections. They have been imprisoned as common criminals for attempting to present petitions. They have been tortured by forcible feeding because they demanded the rights of political prisoners. What have Cabinet Ministers suffered which is comparable

with all that? If Ministers could be made to suffer everything that they have made women suffer, they would speedily put an end to the situation by carrying a Woman Suffrage Bill. The militancy of Suffragists is the most glorious that there can be, because they fight literally against fearful odds. Ministers are guarded at the public expense by the police force and, if they desire it, by the army. Moreover, they are able to use the whole machinery of the law in the attempt to break the spirit by imprisoning the body of their enemy.

As to the public—the non-combatants—the care which has been taken to put them to no unnecessary risk is proved by this: that no single life has been lost, nor any real injury done, throughout the whole six years of militancy.

What an idle criticism and what an amazing theory it is—that because women do not wage armed warfare there is no alternative for them save submission to injustice. How is civil war in the old sense possible nowadays? Is it suggested that our standing army, with its highly skilled and specialised fighters, and its costly and scientific equipment, can be effectively challenged by an armed force of rebels, even though these be men? Moreover, it is unlawful even to collect and drill such a force. In Ulster they threaten to attempt an armed rebellion—honourable civil war, as our critic calls it. If this threat is carried into effect we may safely predict that in the first five minutes more harm will be done than in all the six years of women's militant campaign.

We think that the women's way is quite as good as this. It may not be war, but it is certainly magnificent. The militants, when they point to the inconsistency of approving the Boer War and condemning Suffragist militancy, have laid hold of the essential. Those who reply by talking of "rules of war" (which, as we have seen, are no kinder than the militants' practices) are misled by the non-essential.

The common principle which underlies both war and a revolt such as that of the militants is the use of violence to subserve a cause deemed right.

TO MARRIED WOMEN

"The strangest thing about the Woman Suffrage Movement," said a man to me the other day, "is that so many married women, and women with children, belong to the militants." And I agree with him. It is not only strange, but wonderful, for marriage and motherhood do weaken a woman's entrenchments, and it takes something far more real than mere enthusiasm to impel a married woman to go into the street at night and get arrested and go to prison. As a girl I found it gloriously easy to identify myself first with one cause, then with another cause, always with the one cause that was more splendid in its aims than any other. Oh, the heart-wholeness of untrammelled youth, the glorious egoism of the young that makes them sacrifice their friends and family so lightheartedly to an ideal! That goes. It goes with marriage, and it goes again, what is left of it, with childbirth. We are weakened, we married women, by affection, jealous affection, and fear for our children. We never knew what fear was before, and now we are afraid. We are afraid of separation, of the sea with its record of disasters, of disease, of death, of our own inadequacy; we are afraid of the Universe and of all the Beyond that is a blank. We want to keep our husbands and our children close to us. And yet we are driven by something even deeper and stronger than our fear—to go to prison. And people who would never criticise us for playing bridge all day think it unwomanly of us to work at Clements Inn, and other people who go to the South of France every winter say we've no right to spend a month or two in Holloway.

I am an American B.A., and after I took my degree I set sail for Japan, and travelled round the world, with scarce a twinge of home-sickness or longing for my family. Now I have a husband, who is a Britisher, and two children, and when my husband goes on a long journey I am, frankly, lonely, and when I have to leave my babies, my heart is torn.

And yet, a few weeks ago I walked down Whitehall and threw a stone at one of the Treasury windows. I knew I would be arrested and be sentenced to prison. I was not the least bit enthusiastic or excited. I was just cold and tired and homesick, as I walked away, with a policeman at each elbow, through a double line of cheering onlookers.

Why did I do it? Why do any of us do it? My dear friends, and my dear enemies, that is what we are trying to explain to you every day of our lives, and what you will never understand unless you want to understand.

We are breaking through the bonds that we really love, some of us, in order to free those other women who are bound with bonds that they justly hate.

MARY BORDEN TURNER.



In this column we propose, during the holiday season, when VOTES FOR WOMEN touches a new circle of readers, to answer some of the questions that present themselves to the minds of those not yet convinced of the urgency of Woman Suffrage.

Question 1.—Is it true, as Anti-Suffragists constantly assert, that they are supported by the great majority of thoughtful women in the country?

Answer.—This sweeping statement is entirely without foundation. Nothing is more significant than the existence of only one Anti-Suffrage League to represent the entire organised opposition to Woman Suffrage in comparison with the three major Woman Suffrage societies and the innumerable smaller Suffrage bodies (about forty in number), including Artists', Actresses', and Writers' Leagues; a Church League, Free Church League, and Catholic Women's League; Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Society, Forward Women's Suffrage Union (Liberal women), New Constitutional Suffrage Society, the Cymric Women's League; unions representing English and Scottish Universities, Industrial and Professional women and Gymnastic Teachers; five Irish Leagues; and five Leagues for men only, to say nothing of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, which has no parallel among Anti-Suffragists of various countries. Among other organised bodies of women which have declared in favour of Woman Suffrage are the British Women's Temperance Association, Women's Liberal Federation, Association of Head Mistresses, Association of Assistant Mistresses, Women's Co-operative Guild, Women's Industrial Society, and the National Union of Women Workers. Among important political associations which have committed themselves to the principle are the National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations (five times since 1887), the National Liberal Federation, the Labour Party, and the Independent Labour Party. In the *Standard* of December 27, 1911, particulars were published of the percentages of Suffragists in various important societies. These go to show that 72.2 per cent. of the Executive Committee of the Women's Trade Union League are Suffragists, 80 per cent. of the women officers of the Anti-Sweating League are in favour, while of the women on the Executive Committees of the Women's Industrial Council, the Humanitarian League (General Council), and the International Association for Labour Legislation, the percentages are respectively 76.9, 66.6, and 80.

Question 2.—Is it fair to object that the married mother is not the legal guardian of her own children, when the father is solely responsible for their support?

Answer.—It is not true to say that the husband is alone liable for the maintenance of the children of the marriage. If a man becomes destitute, his wife is legally bound by law to the extent of her separate property to support him and the children; it should be noted, however, that no fresh accession of rights over her children comes to a woman automatically with this increase of responsibility. Moreover, altogether apart from legal obligations, large numbers of children every year, by the desertion or ill-health of their fathers, become wholly or partly dependent upon their mothers. Exact statistics are not available, but the fact that at the time of the 1901 Census 13.2 per cent. of married women in England and Wales were in paid employment helps us to realise the contribution made by mothers to the maintenance of those whom a Member of Parliament once described as "their husband's children."

Question 3.—If women are enfranchised, will not this lead to domestic strife?

Answer.—It is impossible to enumerate all the causes that now lead to domestic strife. There is no ground for supposing that these will be added to when the woman in the home has a vote and takes an interest in the affairs of the world for which she has to prepare her children. Indeed, there is every hope that one cause of domestic strife will be removed—that of boredom. Peace at the price of intelligent companionship is not to be desired by any husband or brother; and when the woman is recognized as a citizen, perhaps the men of the household will be glad to stay at home and talk politics with her, instead of going to the club. The man and woman who are likely to quarrel because they both have votes, and may cast them on opposite sides, would quarrel in any case. The reasons for human discord have deeper roots than can be found in the superficial strife of political parties.

* "The Laws and Usages of War on Land." By T. E. Holland, K.C.

REMOVE THE CAUSE!

Militancy Discussed by Prominent Men and Women

"The question is not whether their spirit deserves blame or praise, but what in the name of God shall we do with it?"—Burke.

MISS ELIZABETH ROBINS

To the Editor of the "Times."

Sir,—The letter you published yesterday on the subject of woman suffrage began:—"The present position is both novel and critical." I should say it was both lamentable and extremely dangerous.

We have on one side persons able to rest a great weight of confidence on the slender chance (if it is so much as that) of passing an unofficial amendment to the Manhood Suffrage Bill in a Parliament tacitly instructed by the Prime Minister to throw out any measure which shall enfranchise women. And we see the persons who still can hope so much from this unofficial amendment so little conscious of other people's reasoned conviction of its futility, that the trustful ones misinterpret the signs of revolt against the laissez-faire spirit of suffragists in Parliament, and misinterpret the forces which lie behind the revolt.

Days before the appearance of yesterday's letter many of us had been passionately hoping that somebody would make known to those in power what is the cumulative result of trifling with this question, what is the effect of imprisoning 1,500 women who would not acquiesce in trifling, and the sending of many of them out from the various gaols wrecks of their former selves to spread the sense of outrage.

Human nature is very little understood by those who can believe that because the incontrovertible account of the torturing of our friends leaves the official mind untouched, therefore, all women are unmoved.

Some of us have been living between two fires. On the one side, horror at the suffering inflicted on the women in prison; on the other side, a great dread of what that horror may breed in some of the prisoners' closest friends.

Those of us who have acquaintances among such as signed yesterday's letter have ample opportunity of being told how the militants are antagonising and embittering men, how they are stiffening opposition. But no militant can be made to think so badly of men as to believe that a genuine supporter can be turned into an enemy because certain women care about this question more than they care about peace or praise. We can only hope that some one may be found to tell the truth so that it shall go home—the truth that the antagonism created amongst men is slight as compared with the antagonism which is being created amongst women. That unwelcome truth will have to be reckoned with. Instead of reproaching those whose ears are full of accounts of prison barbarities, let something be done to arrest this growing and gravely menacing bitterness.

A man may say that for his part nothing will move him to attempt a better comprehension of the meaning and the force of the women's demand. Forgetting the years of patient praying, he may say, "An Englishman will not be driven." One would much rather he did not; still, he may choose to take risks for himself. But is he willing to take risks for his colleagues?

If so, let the signatories to yesterday's letter remonstrate with him.

Those suffragists who have asked to have that letter answered could hardly hope to read anything more enlightening than those two "replies" which you publish to-day—viz., the news of the arrest of Dr. Ethel Smyth, and Dr. Sayers's letter telling how the White Slave Bill has been fought and finally shorn of its effectiveness along with its too eloquent title.

The arrest of a woman like Dr. Ethel Smyth shows to what height the tide of this revolt has risen. Of Dr. Sayers's letter one may say that, even lacking the commentary which, by a chance, I have listened to this morning from a woman who for sixteen years did midnight duty in Piccadilly rescue work, many, without this light on the subject, will find that Dr. Sayers's letter opens yet another window on the causes of women's revolt. Men's presuming that in such grave matters they can "represent" women cries aloud for refutation.

Of the names appended to yesterday's letter two were a surprise. For months we have looked in vain to see these names elsewhere, and in connection with some effectual advocacy of our cause. We looked to see these names in the accounts of the late debates. These Ministers did not even appear in the House. The emptiness of the Treasury Bench on the occasions when woman suffrage was before the House was the subject of comment in both Liberal and Conservative Press. The papers have told us of the constant activity of our enemies, and have acquainted us with Mr. Asquith's refutation of the idea of Cabinet disagreement. Mr. Asquith has publicly boasted of the perfect accord, the complete unanimity of feeling between him and his "loyal" Cabinet. Indeed the silence maintained on the subject of woman suffrage by our friends has come to wear a sinister air

even to those who have kept saying "Patience! you will see how effectually these champions will serve the cause." Well, they may have served some cause—certainly not ours.

Strange indeed that the most definite public act on the part of friends of the suffrage should be reproach of those whose caring for the cause is so much greater than that of their champions.

Or am I wrong? The signatories are so sure of the fortunes of the amendment that they venture to say "only a renewal of militancy can imperil our position."

If that is so, they will not object to giving us a sign.

Does either one of the official signatories to the letter of yesterday care enough for this reform (which one of them has told audiences for over twenty years was near his heart); does either care enough to say that if this amendment he so believes in is not carried that he will give up office? If not, neither of these gentlemen can hope to make much impression upon women ready to give up all they have to see their fellow-women free.—I am yours faithfully,

ELIZABETH ROBINS.

July 24.

MISS BEATRICE HARRADEN

To the Editor of the "Daily Mail."

Sir,—In some of the newspapers I see that the recent isolated militant outbreaks have been referred to as the Suffragette peril.

May I be allowed to point out what everyone must know—viz., that at a moment's notice the peril would cease if something honest and sincere were done by the Government to allay the ever-increasing anger and indignation of thousands of women who have been humiliated and insulted? For it is acknowledged on all sides that the Prime Minister's want of ordinary fair play in pretending to offer an opportunity for a woman suffrage amendment and at the same time taking good care that the offer should be of no avail spells a direct and unbearable insult to all Suffragists of all shades and opinions. In some women this indignation has found expression in deeds of violence. But let fair-minded people pause to reflect that after years of injustice and repression there must of necessity come a moment when the resources of a larger patience collapse in the face of wanton provocation and deliberate political trickery, which women in their voteless condition have had no power to meet and frustrate.

I would most earnestly beg all those who read these few lines to help to end the peril themselves by insisting through their Parliamentary representatives that the provocation and the trickery should cease forthwith.

BEATRICE HARRADEN.

LADY BETTY BALFOUR

In the *Standard* ("Woman's Platform") on July 25, Lady Betty Balfour wrote:—

"Suffragist members of the two front benches and the leaders of the Constitutional Suffrage Societies have issued once more an appeal against 'militancy.' In this appeal they declare that they 'reprobate in the strongest way lawlessness and outrage on every ground. Conduct involving such methods is in this country not only a crime, but a blunder.'"

"These words should be heartily endorsed by every human being in the country who has a respect for constitutional government, but it seems desirable to add that if 'lawlessness and outrage' are denounced as 'a crime and a blunder' when they are employed by voteless women, they should be even more sternly denounced when they are employed by voting men. Is it not inconsistent to cry shame to the suffragists for illegalities, and bravo to Sir Edward Carson when he declares he is prepared to break every law in Ireland? As a non-militant I am prepared to deplore the rebellious spirit—the spirit of hate—as the motive power for the redress of any grievance, but wise rulers should take care how they excite it in any section of the community."

"Lord Haldane and Sir Edward Grey have signed this anti-militant appeal, but do they hold in remembrance the words which they and their colleague, Mr. Lloyd George, spoke but a few months ago? In the spring of this year Lord Haldane referred to the militant tactics as 'incidents that often arose in the history of a great cause,' incidents 'which could delay, but which could not interfere,' and he declared it was his purpose to show he 'held firm to the great principle.' At the close of a speech eloquently setting forth the need for woman suffrage, he spoke of 'this great cause, this tremendous cause,' resting 'on justice and reason, on a solid conviction, and upon the desire to look at things from the point of view of the very highest interests of the State.' How is it possible that Lord Haldane, after expressing such opinions as these, could cease for one hour in his endeavours to bring about this reform because a few impatient spirits have

asked lawlessly and violently for what he says ought 'in the highest interests of the State to be given'? Will he not 'stick to his guns'?"

Sir Edward Grey, a few months earlier, had declared that he would not have been party to the introduction of any Reform Bill 'which was not going to give the House of Commons a fair opportunity to put woman suffrage in.' It was 'inconceivable' to him that the House of Commons, after so often approving the principle of woman suffrage, should proceed to pass a Bill widening the suffrage to men without doing something to remove the barrier against women having votes. 'If that happens, the House of Commons will have stultified itself, will have placed itself in an entirely indefensible position.' Militancy had long been rampant when these words were uttered. Evidently Sir Edward Grey thought it 'inconceivable' and 'indefensible' for a suffrage majority in the House of Commons to throw out a woman suffrage amendment on that ground. May we not trust Sir Edward Grey to 'stick to his guns'?"

MR. GEORGE LANSEBURY, M.P.

To the Editor of the "Manchester Guardian."

Sir,—I have read the protest from certain members of Parliament and others which has appeared in the newspapers concerning the militant action in connection with the suffrage movement.

It is not for me to justify the women in their militant action, but I write to call attention to the fact, and to ask your readers to recognise the fact, that there must be some very deep and serious cause which is leading well-educated women to take the very drastic steps that are being taken to call public attention to their grievances. It seems to me that those who protest against this action ought to be taking a much stronger line against those who are responsible for the present position of affairs. Parliament, so far as one can judge, and especially the Government, if we are to believe the utterances of the Prime Minister and the Colonial Secretary, has no idea of redeeming the pledge given to the women that the amendments to be moved to the Reform Bill should come before the House in a free and unfettered manner. The Prime Minister has stated that in his opinion it is inconceivable, or at least very improbable, that Parliament will in one session reverse its decision, quite oblivious of the fact that within a year it has already reversed its decision in regard to this matter. Is it not time that those who really want women included in the Bill should take the necessary steps first of all to convince the Prime Minister that there is a majority in favour of this, and, secondly, to let the women know that they intend to use every form in the House of Commons to secure this end?

What is causing militancy and what is bringing about these terrible outrages is

the fact that women have lost all faith in the promises made by members of Parliament. They saw themselves fooled over the Conciliation Bill, and they are only following in the steps of those men who in days gone by pillaged and plundered for the purpose of calling attention to their grievances.

It is surely too late in the day for the Unionists who are already conspiring and organising to bring about civil war in Ireland, or for the Liberals who organised and carried through the passive resistance movement, or for the Irish who organised and carried through so successfully the Plan of Campaign—it is idle for these to affect to be outraged because women take the same means to call attention to their wrongs. Let the great Liberal party be true to the traditional policy of the late Mr. Gladstone, and instead of protesting against these outrages let them unite in a determined effort to remove the cause, the cause being that women are outside the law, and have no part nor lot in the making of the law, and that men have promised over and over again to put this wrong right, and over and over again have fooled the women and not carried out their pledges.

Remove these causes and I am quite certain that militancy will at once stop.—Yours, &c.,

GEORGE LANSEBURY.

SIR WILLIAM CHANCE

Commenting on recent acts of militancy, Sir William Chance is reported to have said at Haslemere on July 25: "We feel that their authors have had a great deal of provocation, such, for example, as that stupid speech by Mr. Hobhouse—a speech which no Minister of the Crown ought to have made, and who ought to be imprisoned for it."

LADY DUDPLIN AND OTHERS

A letter, signed by Viscountess Dupplin and other ladies, has been addressed to Lord Robert Cecil, as one of the signatories of the recent protest against militancy. The writers, who, "in view of the confidence which we suffragists have placed in you as such a good friend of our cause," express "surprise and keen disappointment" that Lord Robert should have signed the protest, thus refer to militancy:—

"As regards the recent militancy, we also deplore most deeply the necessity for such violent action; but far more deeply do we deplore the provocative and bellicose action of the Government in dealing with this question."

"The constitutional and ladylike methods we have employed for forty years have not only been received with apathy, but have been met by brute force and barbarous treatment, and these disgraceful characteristics of Englishmen will some day form one of the blackest pages of England's history." The letter is signed Gladys Lüz Dupplin, Xanthe Harley Bacon, Dorothea C. Borton.

ORGANISED BRUTALITY TO WOMEN

There has been a tendency to make light of the English militant movement and to scoff at its manifestations. This was inevitable, in view of the misrepresentations of the movement which have been universal in the Irish Press. But this attitude of indifferent contempt can no longer be maintained, in face of the events of the past week in Dublin. The English Prime Minister was, most unwisely, imported into Ireland in the interests of a political faction. As might have been anticipated, some of the English Suffragettes, who are at war with Mr. Asquith, followed him. Their action in Dublin has been of a character which at once and unmistakably reveals to the dullest intelligence the real nature of the struggle that is going on in England. It is, in a word, Revolution.

The authorities, instead of perceiving in this violence the symptom of a deep-seated evil in the body politic, only to be cured by radical treatment of the grievance, sets itself to suppress the symptom by coercion. The use of force, instead of suppressing discontent, inflames it, and adds new elements of bitterness and exasperation to the contest. Ultimately a stage of open revolution is entered on, and every revolutionary weapon is employed by the exasperated and oppressed section.

In Ireland, it is our business to see that a similar situation is not created. The Irish suffrage movement, even in its most militant phase, has not yet reached the extreme of exasperation which has been reached in England. In Ireland, there has been no forcible feeding to envenom controversy and excite fury. Ireland is a dangerous country in which to run risks of that character. There is abundance of revolutionary material in Ireland, owing to its past history; and to provoke and inflame discontent by repression, by blind

and deaf refusal to consider rightful and moderate claims, is, in Ireland above all, like dropping a lighted match in the neighbourhood of gunpowder. There is only one way out of the vicious circle of violent protest and violent repression; and that is, to go to the root of the evil, and concede, before it is too late, the demand of Irish women to be recognised as citizens.

The scenes which were witnessed in Dublin on Friday of last week . . . will long remain an indelible disgrace to the Irish capital. . . . It was not an attack on suffragists, but on every woman. It was a startling revelation of the character of some of the forces that oppose woman's suffrage. The Press which has stirred up this feeling against women must bear the chief responsibility. The *Evening Telegraph* published, as our readers are aware, a series of letters (unsigned) advocating brutal physical violence if they dared to attempt to call the attention of Mr. Asquith to their grievances. Whips was the suggestion of one of these patriotic Irishmen; others were less definite in their prescriptions, but equally strong in their incitement. On the evening of the Beresford Place meeting, the *Evening Telegraph* published a letter which declared that the suffragettes should be thrown into the Liffey. The editor of the *Evening Telegraph* was well aware that the suffragist meeting was to be held just beside the Liffey; yet he published that letter a few hours before the meeting. The mob were only prevented by the police from acting on these instructions, which they faithfully attempted to carry out. Had any of the women lost their lives, the position of the editor of the *Evening Telegraph*—we say nothing of his blackguardly correspondents—would not have been an enviable one.—*Irish Citizen*.

WE KEPT THE LIBERAL OUT!

Great Victory at Crewe—Magnificent W.S.P.U. Campaign

RESULT:
 Mr. E. F. Craig (C.) 5,280
 Mr. H. Murphy (L.) 5,294
 Mr. J. Holmes (Lab.) 2,485

Cons. Maj. 966

Result in December, 1910—W. S. B. McLaren (L.) 7,699;
 R. F. Craig (L.U.) 5,925; Lib. Maj. 1,704.

The words "They that be with us are more than they that be with them" might well be in the minds of the W.S.P.U. campaigners at Crewe. For although many speakers and workers were necessarily absent on holiday and other duties, and in spite of the fact that it was not until the last week of the election that the magnificent Committee Rooms shown in the photograph were obtained, the W.S.P.U. carried the day! Experience has shown that the great force behind the militant movement always tells at an election. The justice of the women's cause has only to be presented to the electors and they are ready to be convinced, and, as at Crewe, to act upon their conviction.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, who was in charge of the campaign, writes:—

The Crewe election began badly, for we were but a tiny band of campaigners, whilst our opponents, the supporters of the Liberal Government, seemed to have an endless supply of speakers and workers.

Our committee room was upstairs, and in a side street, whilst every other party—even the anti-suffragists—had a shop or shops on the main road.

But from the first we found that large numbers of the women in Crewe were with us—with us as comrades and close friends. As we got down from our platform they seized our hands and pressed them in both their own.

They had reason indeed to look upon votes for women as a necessity and to resent the anti-suffragist assumption that the mass of women are sheltered and cared for by men. In the Crewe division large numbers of women are engaged in the clothing trade. For making the entire

to the Insurance Act by making them pay 3d. a week for their insurance, in cases where they are earning even less than 1s. 6d. a day, when, of course, the employer ought, therefore, to be paying the whole of their contributions as well as his own, and the women themselves nothing at all. Besides this, owing to the Insurance Act, and to the Minimum Wage, large numbers of women in this district are losing their employment. From one Nantwich factory alone 76 out of 84 out-workers have been dismissed.

But such women's hardships are of little interest to politicians, and the candidate representing the Government of our county had nothing to say about them! When we spoke of them the women of Crewe welcomed us as friends, and a close bond of comradeship was built up between us. We always had numbers of women at our meetings, and though women have no votes in an election, that is an excellent sign.

Fine Committee Rooms.

Five days before the polling we, fortunately, secured the finest committee rooms in Crewe—a large shop with a big carved glass frontage, at the junction of three important roads. After this our work seemed easier. We planned processions in Nantwich for Wednesday, and in Crewe for Thursday, the eve of the poll, processions of women to march round, and ask the men to give their votes for the women this time, and to vote against the Liberal Government because it refuses to put Votes for Women in the Reform Bill.

We plastered notices of these processions and our demand, "Political Equality for Men and Women," in big purple and green letters (painted by Miss Jarvis and Miss Tyson) upon our huge glass windows. We displayed our literature to great advantage with open pages that all might read. Now our committee room was a constant centre of public interest. There were always at least six or seven people scanning our windows.

open, and while Mrs. Drummond spoke inside, I had a large overflow meeting in the street. Then we changed places, and a large part of the crowd outside waited on after this without anyone to speak to them. We gave tea to the women in the hall, because we felt that it would be too tiring for them to keep on through the afternoon meeting, the procession and the demonstration on Catholic Bank in the evening. At half-past six, when it was time for us to leave the hall, our helpers were at first too busy with the tea cups to think of either bringing the banners to the meeting place, or of marshalling the women in procession. But the women were eager to march, and before any instructions had been given began making their way in groups to Christ Church where, as our handbills had announced, the procession was to assemble.

At first I was alone to marshal them, and I was astonished to find how easily they fell into line. All, even those with babies in their arms, eagerly asked for flags to carry, and before long all the organisers were busy, either hurrying to and from our shop for flags and banners, or dealing out round gummed paper "Votes for Women" badges for the women to wear.

Soon a procession of women a quarter of a mile in length had formed up, with a smaller band of children at the end, whilst many women had hurried off to get their husband's tea, promising to return and catch us on our way, and others who lacked the courage or strength to march, stood by with smiling, sympathetic faces.

Just as everything was in order the band drove up in a brake from Winsford, far outside the constituency. What a trouble we had had to get a band for our procession! There were moments when even I never thought we should manage it. Every one of the six bands of Crewe was tried in vain, for all the bands had objected Liberal members. Then we went to Nantwich, Sandbach, Whitechurch, Middlewich, Tarporley; even Manchester was wired to, but all for some reason failed except Winsford, and even after the engagement had been made at the eleventh hour, both at Nantwich and Crewe, we feared that something would intervene.

But the band had come, and we were off to a fine marching tune. All along the route the townspeople had lined up to meet us with waving and cheers. All along the route I only heard two voices raised against us. Our ranks were growing constantly. At first the children had been at the rear; but soon, as the people fell in behind them, they were in the middle of the procession, and at last they seemed very near the front.

Catholic Bank, where our evening meeting was to be held, is a great dusty, open space in the midst of the houses, where there is room for a dozen meetings of ordinary size. The Liberal club backs on to this ground, and the Liberals have arranged there a sounding-board to make their speakers' voices carry, and a large number of forms, in order that their audiences may listen in comfort. By the wall against which the Liberals' platform was erected, but some twenty yards nearer to the street, stood the wagonette from which we were to speak, and as we came marching up with our band playing lustily, the Liberals were ranged in a solid phalanx before us, with angry, threatening features and wide open mouths, yelling with all their might.

Miss Barbara Wylie, who bore our tricolour, and I mounted the wagonette, and saw our ranks come sweeping up vaster than we had dreamed. Some of the children were led off down a side aisle that the police made for them, but hundreds, looking up at us with little angel faces, were closely packed around the wagonette. The grown-up people kept trooping in after them, ranging themselves round us in an ever extending circle that spread and spread until it touched all the little meetings on the bank.

Angry Liberals.

Many of the Liberals, with their hot and angry faces and fierce red and yellow badges, still yelled on, though many of their open mouths had grown silenced by our numbers. Thousands of our following had discarded party colours, and were wearing merely our white and purple badges. Others wore white and yellow, the Labour colours, or blue for the Conservatives; a few wore red.

The men and women who had followed us cheered for a while, and then stood silent waiting to hear us speak, the children cheered excitedly, the Liberal crowd next us jeered and groaned. Some Liberal youths, set on by an older man, tried to make a rush towards us. The crowd swayed, men and women protested, whilst some of the children were a little frightened, and others cheered again. With all this noise and the crowd so vast we wondered whether we could ever make our voices heard. We appealed to the children to set an example to be quite quiet. In a moment they responded, and stood still and silent as little mice. The swaying and murmuring ceased, some of the Liberals yelled still, but against all those who supported us they were so few. Their voices died down to isolated interruptions,

and the great meeting went on triumphantly till it ended in a mighty cheer.

E. Sylvia Pankhurst.

NORTH-WEST MANCHESTER.

CANDIDATES.

Mr. Gordon Hewart (L.)

Sir John Randles (C.)

In charge: Miss Sylvia Pankhurst.

W.S.P.U. Committee Rooms: 25, Cheetham Hill Road.
 Result in December, 1910—Sir G. Kemp (L.) 5,559; A.
 Bonar Law (C.) 5,114; L. Maj. 445.

The Women's Social and Political Union is conducting a vigorous anti-Government campaign. An address to the electors has been issued, in the course of which the Union says:—

"We, the militant suffragists, who are fighting the Government in order to win Votes for Women, are asking your help in our struggle for justice and freedom. You can help us by voting against the candidate who represents the Government in the present by-election. This is not the first time we have asked you in North-West Manchester to help us. At the by-election of 1908 we urged you to vote against the Government, and you did so. For the sake of justice to women you rejected a Liberal Cabinet Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill.

"The Government are trying to deceive women (in order to stop the militancy which they find so unpleasant) by saying that a private member's amendment for Votes for Women can be moved in Committee. At the same time they are intriguing and manoeuvring in order to get this amendment defeated.

"Put an ultimatum to the Liberal Government. Tell the Liberal candidate at this election that you will vote for him on one condition only. That condition is that before polling day he will bring you a message from the Government saying that the so-called Reform Bill shall be made a measure of real justice, and that the Government will themselves insert a clause in it giving votes to women on the same terms as men."

"CRIMINAL FOLLY"

The last London Pavilion meeting before the holidays was held last Monday afternoon, Miss Annie Kenney in the chair. Miss Rachel Barrett said that the W.S.P.U. always flourished in the bracing atmosphere of criticism. The Union simply paid no heed to such criticisms as were now being levelled at it. She asked whether these critics refused to pay their taxes when the nation went to war with South Africa in order to get votes for British men who did not want to wait five years for them? If not, let them stop talking about the fundamental wickedness of militancy! The W.S.P.U. was a pioneer movement whose mission was to rescue the Woman's Movement from the slough of Mid-Victorianism. The situation women must brace themselves to face in this country was a real revolution, and the kind of conscience which was always telling them they must not do things would be of no use at all.

Mrs. Brailsford spoke of the extraordinary density shown by the public, which did not seem to realise that in this Woman's Movement they were face to face with one of the great crises which had always taken place in the progress of freedom ever since the world began. People were willing to admit that the crises in 1832, 1867, and 1884 were great and important, but they thought nothing at all about the crisis of 1912. Various newspaper headlines proclaimed "Criminal Folly," referring to the actions of women. The "Criminal Folly" lay with the Government. When women were driven almost to desperation by seeing the lives of their fellow-women, and when men were callous to their appeals, how could critics dare to tell those women they were guilty of "criminal folly"? The "criminal folly" lay on the other side.

QUITE NECESSARY!

Mr. Asquith's Odyssey to London after the scenes of remarkable enthusiasm in Dublin was marked by a certain furtiveness, rendered quite necessary by expected attacks from Suffragettes.—The Spectator.

ADVICE

When engaged in a Suffragist melee be sure you hit the right person. An ardent Liberal recently hit one of the detectives in mistake for a male Suffragist who had committed an assault. In another case the wife of a prominent Liberal politician, in the heat of the moment, slapped the face of an innocent lady bystander in the belief that she was the person who had committed an assault upon a member of the Cabinet.—The News of the World.



THE W.S.P.U. COMMITTEE ROOMS AT CREWE.

garment, all except the buttons and button-holes and the pressing, the women are paid 1d. a pair for trousers, 1½d. and a fraction for a coat, 4d. a dozen for waistcoats, and 4d. for sewing on a hundred buttons. Out of these wretched sums the women are obliged to find their own thread, which costs them 1s. a week or more, and in order to make enough for a bare existence many of the girls and women sit up far into the night threading needles ready for next day.

Some Striking Facts.

Some of the women are employed in factories, others take in the work to do at home. In Nantwich especially, one sees numbers of old, bowed women toiling through the streets carrying heavy loads of coats and trousers they have been making.

Owing to the terrible sweating that has long prevailed in the clothing industry, Wages Boards have at length been set up, and a minimum wage of sixpence an hour has been fixed for men. For women, who, of course, form the majority of the workers in the trade, the fixed minimum is 3½d. an hour, and this minimum only extends to 80 per cent. of what are called the "ordinary" workers, a term which the Board refuses to define. The remaining 20 per cent. of the women may still be sweated to any degree, and the 20 per cent. to whom the minimum does not apply need not be always the same. Thus one week a woman may be earning the improved wage, but the next week she may be put back on to the original sweated price list. On the other hand, some women may be always denied the minimum. This sliding scale method will certainly give much opportunity for cheating, and the percentage of women to receive the minimum will be probably nearer 50 per cent. than 80.

I say this without hesitation, because the Nantwich employers are already cheating the women who work for them in regard

late on Wednesday afternoon we shut up shop, and all motored over to Nantwich, where we found all the town and the neighbouring villages beside, had turned out to see us.

It was agreed by all that no such crowd has ever been seen in the Nantwich streets before—not even for the circus, the great annual event! Many old people not used to leaving their homes were brought out by their younger relatives to see the show. One old woman who could not stand was propped up against the wall.

The meeting in the Picturedrome was packed long before the vast crowd had ceased to clamour for admittance.

Liberals' Hysterical Cries.

We had stirring times inside, but the high-pitched, hysterical cries of "Vote for Murphy," and the uproarious clapping of every Liberal name on the part of a section of the audience gradually died away, and before the meeting ended the applause was frequent, whole-hearted, and unanimous.

But the next day, "Women's Day in Crewe," was the great event of the whole election, and the events absolutely justified the bold title we had chosen.

It had been wet all the week, but it was gloriously sunny on Thursday. All through the morning women came in to ask us the exact time of the afternoon meeting in the Town Hall and the place for assembling for the procession. The pavement outside the shop was thronged all day, and when we went out to have our photographs taken at the door we found that a dense crowd had assembled to see it done. Little girls, some of them all sweet and fresh in newly-ironed white frocks, came asking whether the functions of the day were for "Children too, or only for their mothers."

The Town Hall Filled.

The Town Hall, that no one else had been able to fill in the afternoon, was crowded almost as soon as the doors were

"VOTES FOR WOMEN" HOLIDAY CAMPAIGN

The Holiday Campaign, especially directed towards extending the circulation of *VOTES FOR WOMEN*, the weekly organ of the Women's Social and Political Union, is now in full swing. From all parts of the country come interesting accounts of what members are doing in taking the paper to remote districts where no Suffragette has ever penetrated before, or in strengthening its influence in places where it is already well known. A special effort is being made to sell the paper on Bank Holiday, when large crowds of excursionists will be travelling about the country. At Hampstead, for instance, *VOTES FOR WOMEN* will be a prominent feature on the Heath all day. A decorated cart to advertise it will be driven by women dressed in white, wearing the Votes for Women regalia; a large contingent of paper sellers will parade the Heath, showing the new picture poster, and an open-air meeting will be held in the morning for the purpose of selling the paper. At Newbury, a member writes that she, with any helpers she can find, will sell the paper at the Conservative fête and garden party to be held on Bank Holiday; and at Folkestone and Harrogate the local Unions mean to send out bands of paper sellers among the holiday-makers. Everybody knows how anxious the excursionist is to spend his money, and how difficult he finds it to do this on a day when all the shops are closed. How glad he will be on this year's August Bank Holiday to find a chance of spending a penny on *VOTES FOR WOMEN* wherever he goes!

The Holiday Campaign in other directions is also going ahead splendidly. Most encouraging letters are daily received by Mrs. Ayrton-Gould as a result of the appeal made in these columns. It is impossible to quote more than one or two, much as we should like to give them all. One member tells us that she and a friend had planned a week's cycling tour in Kent, and they now mean to make it a *VOTES FOR WOMEN* week. Most heartily we wish them luck! Another member writes that she cannot take a real holiday this summer because she has given all her money to the Cause, but she is going to Leigh-on-Sea for a week's rest, and will gladly sell the paper there, "if that will be of any use." It will indeed be of use, and if all members of the W.S.P.U. show similar unselfishness and enthusiasm—they are giving every indication of doing so—we shall have doubled our circulation by the time the Editors return to active work in October.

Miss Hughes appeals for volunteers to undertake a *VOTES FOR WOMEN* Campaign in Harrogate, and keep the W.S.P.U. shop open while the regular workers take their holiday. She will gladly lend her rooms to any member who will take charge of the campaign there. We hope some one will be ready to do this, for, as the inhabitants of Barmouth have said to Miss Foster and

her sister, who are working there now, "There must be something in *Votes for Women* if people will give up their holidays to it!" The same critics began by saying that paper selling seemed an easy way of earning a holiday, and were most surprised to find that it was a labour of love.

Miss Mann sends us an amusing account of her experiences at Beccles, where she has been hawking the paper from door to door. "Most of the people were polite," she writes, "some quite friendly, while others put a world of meaning into 'Oh, no, thank you!' . . . Some were afraid the paper would make them into Suffragettes. [So are we.—Ed. *VOTES FOR WOMEN*.] One or two of the cottagers informed me they could not read, while at the other extreme was a gentleman who kept me on the doorstep twenty minutes while he gave me the benefit of his views on Woman Suffrage. These were of the usual order. Window smashing was no

good. They would never get it so. 'You tell them so,' he said. So I am telling you!"

On Deeside, the heights of Braemar were stormed last week, when Mrs. Dugdale made her maiden speech at an open-air meeting, and many copies of the paper were sold. She and her daughters drove off down the glen to cries of "Haste ye back soon!" They mean to hold these meetings at every village along the Dee.

At Blackpool, Miss Markwick is the W.S.P.U. organiser who has undertaken the Holiday Campaign, and great results are expected as soon as she has organised her bands of sellers.

At Lancaster, Miss M. Foster finds the people most eager to buy the paper, and already one local newsagent has arranged to stock it and display the poster. Newbury members are taking part in the Holiday Campaign, and their hon. secretary, Miss Dawkes, writes that she means to begin by going to the Boxford Flower

Show and Masque with a good supply of *VOTES FOR WOMEN*. These local flower shows, however small, are an excellent field of campaign, and we hope that many will follow Miss Dawkes's example in other towns and villages. Miss Harman was most encouraged on arriving at Woodbridge, to find the poster already displayed on the railway bookstall; she means to sell in the market place every Thursday (market day), so local Suffragettes will know of one place at least where the paper is to be procured. From Weston-super-Mare Miss Beauchamp reports that a good many of the excursionists whom she encountered seemed to think she was there for their amusement; some showed pious indignation, and two men "Antis" confessed she was the first "real Suffragette" they had ever spoken to. She met all their objections so readily that she seems to have made many converts, which shows how useful paper selling is as an excuse for propaganda.

We have not space for more reports of what is being done through the energy and enterprise of the members of the Union who are thus converting themselves into agents for *VOTES FOR WOMEN* during the holiday season. Next week we hope to publish some pictures of holiday-makers who are thus devoting part of their play time to the Cause, and to give more details of the widespread work that is being done. Meanwhile, we remind all those at work that it is important to make the Campaign permanent in its results by securing regular subscribers whenever possible, by pointing out to local newsagents the advantages of stocking *VOTES FOR WOMEN* and displaying the weekly poster, and by leaving behind in every place visited a regular paper seller if possible.

Mrs. Ayrton-Gould (to whom all communications in reference to the Holiday Campaign should be sent, at 4, Clement's Inn Strand, W.C.) is ready to supply special purple, white and green banners, suitable for advertising *VOTES FOR WOMEN* on tents, stalls, pony carts, motor cars, &c., at 1s. 3d. each for the first one, and 1s. each for others ordered at the same time (a few hand-stencilled ones at 1s. 6d. each). Also the new picture poster, designed in the colours by Miss Hilda Dallas (of which we give a reduced drawing on this page), price 3d. each for one, and 2d. each for others ordered at the same time. She will also be glad to send free leaflets describing the paper, and to lend decorations in the colours, bunting, &c., for special occasions. Mrs. Ayrton-Gould hopes that no member or friend of the W.S.P.U. will take a holiday without communicating with her, as she will be able to suggest ways in which even one hour a week can be spent in advertising or spreading the sale of *VOTES FOR WOMEN*, and will also, if requested, put holiday-makers into touch with one another. No piece of work is more important at this crisis of the Suffrage movement, and nothing will prepare the way more effectually for the welcome that awaits the W.S.P.U. leaders on their return in October.



The New *VOTES FOR WOMEN* Poster: Size 30in. by 20in., printed in purple, white, and green on a brown background. Price 3d. one copy, 2d. each for others ordered at the same time.

THE CHARGE AGAINST DR. ETHEL SMYTH

We give below letters from Dr. Ethel Smyth which have appeared in the press, dealing with the salient points in the charge brought against her, to which reference is made on page 712.

To the Editor of the "Times."

Sir,—May I ask you to contradict in some particulars and supplement in others the exceedingly misleading account published in the "Times" of the 27th inst. of the collapse of the charge against me, especially as the prosecution had taken the precaution of trying my case at the police station instead of the Court, so that Press and public might be excluded with some show of plausibility? I am happy to say that one of the most celebrated journalists in France was nevertheless present, and will write an article in the "Figaro," thanks to this experience of an English Police Court investigation, which will do more to explain militancy to foreigners than any suffrage speech yet delivered.

First, the case was withdrawn because, apart from the alibi and the failure of the witnesses to identify me, there was not one shred of evidence against me, merely some feeble-minded guesswork, as of very stupid children playing at being "Sherlock Holmes" (or, shall I say, children of genius personating "Watson"?). I have been told on the authority of a Berkshire J.P.

that the magistrate protested against appending his signature to such a preposterous warrant, but infatuated Deputy-Constable Sorrell, dazzled with visions of a great "coup," would take no denial.

Further, your account tells us:—"The Public Prosecutor offered to give the reasons for the arrest to the solicitor for the defence if he desired them; they were not asked for, and an application for costs was refused." What happened was this. Hearing from me that the charge must collapse, as it did, the gentleman who defended begged me to let him ask for costs before I myself asked for explanations. I agreed. The result was that information was refused on the ground that the "case was now closed." In spite of attempts to silence me I insisted, with some heat, adding that the Oxford police had evidently been guilty of incompetence and folly that would disgrace a tyro girl scout, and that I should take action against them for a wanton blunder, which in the case of a professional person like myself is fraught with the gravest results. The Public Prosecutor replied that later on I could have the information privately, that now he had no time, that the other case was coming on, &c., and left the room in some considerable haste. At the conclusion of Miss Craggs's trial, he again hurried off, this time to catch a train, but my solicitor followed him and learned what I had already guessed, that the whole charge was

based on two facts that had come out in the evidence against Miss Craggs—namely, that the lady who escaped had hired a canoe in the name of "Miss Smith," and that a vocal card of our militant war-song, "The March of the Women," by Ethel Smyth, had been found in Miss Craggs's portmanteau. This evidence against a person who had once broken Mr. Harcourt's window seemed to the police so overwhelming that it was judged unnecessary to inquire where I had been on the fateful 13th—a very easy matter to ascertain, seeing that I left home on the 12th to stay with a sister till the 14th, and that my letters were following me.

A smart and "dramatic" capture was consequently effected at 8.30 a.m.; I was kept in the Woking Police Court all day, although my alibi was established in Oxford before 11; conducted thither at the leisure of Superintendent Sorrell, I was, of course, at once released on bail, and got home again at 2 a.m., having missed several carefully dovetailed business interviews in London. The facts of my case are, in short, a very perfect sample of the methods of the police under the stimulus of a woman-hounding Government suffering from nerves.

I would be very grateful if you would courteously allow me to voice here my indignation at the stop-press telegrams in the evening papers of the 26th inst.:—"Dr. Smyth released owing to the failure of the witnesses to identify her"—a statement which practically invites the public to infer that there was valid evidence against me, and to wonder whether I am really innocent after all. With the recol-

lection of Miss O'Connor Smith's case fresh in one's mind no need to ask from what quarter this shameful hit below the belt was delivered; this sort of thing I consider far worse than the hysterical arrest of an obviously innocent person.

How ran the indictment of Mr. Harben, the selected Liberal candidate? "I refuse to stand for these unsportsmanlike, ungentlemanly, cowardly persecutions of women." Fortunately it is possible to stoop to depths incompatible with equilibrium, and I think the Government, in its dealings with suffragists, has fairly reached upsetting point.—Yours faithfully,

ETHEL SMYTH, Mus. Doc.

From a letter to the "Daily Telegraph."

To begin with, I was tried in a small room at the police-station, from which Press and public were excluded. That the Public Prosecutor should desire to shield exhibitions of particularly asinine folly on the part of the police from the fierce light that beats in open court is perhaps natural; but is it legal, at least in cases such as this? . . . May I add, for the guidance of the force, that, were I disposed to sally forth on a secret and illegal mission, I hope I should refrain from scattering musical or visiting cards among my personal effects; also that the alteration of one vowel in one's name seeming to me one of the less happy devices to ensure anonymity, I might possibly call myself Brown, Jones, or Robinson, but certainly not "Miss Smith." I fear that if all the Miss Smiths in England are to be arrested the police will have their work out for them.

WHAT IT MAY COME TO

Suffragettes' Siege of Ministers

The Cabinet Minister moaned in his sleep. Once or twice he raised his arms as though to ward off a haunting spirit. And once or twice he muttered, "Police! Police!" It was just coming daylight when he awoke with a start. He sighed with relief to find that all had been but a dream and he was safe at home.

Safe! Oh, the irony of it! For as the thought ran through his fevered brain his eye caught sight of a piece of newspaper pinned to his pillow. He screamed and shrank back. There, in bold, staring letters, were the words, "Votes for Women!" He sprang to the floor and rang for his valet. The man found his master trembling with fear. "John," stammered the Minister, "is not this bedroom constructed on the principle of a bank's strong-room?" John replied that it was even so. "And the walls," said the Cabinet Minister, "are they not of concrete three feet thick?" The door, is it not of the hardest armour plate that my friend Winston has yet put upon his Dreadnoughts?" The valet admitted that this, too, was so. "The locks, bolts, and bars on the window and the door are seventeen, are they not?" continued the Minister. "True," said the valet, shaking his head solemnly, "true, indeed."

The Minister's voice sank to a deadly whisper. "Then," he said, "how do you account for this?" And in a trembling hand, he showed the man the slip of paper he had found pinned to his pillow that morning. The valet fainted on the floor!

A Chimney Attack

The Cabinet Minister sat at breakfast. His food taster was by his side. This official's function was not to taste the food for fear of poison, but to make certain that the Suffragettes had not put salt in the teapot nor concealed mustard in the milk. The Minister shivered.

"Breakfast is late this morning, Alphonse," said he. Alphonse bowed and explained that it had been found that the kitchen chimney was stuffed up by person or persons unknown during the night. That accounted for the delay, as some time was occupied in clearing the flue once more. The Minister turned pale. "Was—was there any—anything?" he asked. Alphonse hesitated. Then he said, "There was this placard inside the chimney, most distinguished sir." And he unrolled a bill of three colours, purple and green and white. And thereon was printed, "Manhood Suffrage should be accompanied by Womanhood Suffrage."

Again that morning the Minister screamed. "Take it away," he cried, "and see that in future there are always policemen on the roof."

The Minister was walking to the House of Commons. He went down the middle of the road. Ahead of him were a squad

of police, fifty of the most stalwart of London's celebrated force. All picked men, they bore themselves with stern and martial pride. It would have been a bold Suffragette who would have forced her way through their well-formed, determined ranks.

On either side of the Minister walked fifty more of London's famous policemen. Behind were yet another fifty of these stern, strong men, the envy of the world. There was calmness and confidence in their demeanour. They felt themselves to be the equal of any Suffragette who might dare to come along. The Minister walked with his head high in the air. He knew that his colleagues were all marching to the House of Commons under equally secure escort. For the first time that morning he looked truly happy. He gazed round upon the police by whom he was surrounded, and he sighed with thankfulness. "How nice it is," he said, "to be so popular!"

So they were striding along when a portion of the pavement suddenly gave way. The wood blocks, it seemed, covered a trap-door, which, being allowed to fall, precipitated the Minister into a cavity hewn below the road.

Like Joseph's Coat

Even as he screamed a hand was laid upon his shoulder, and a voice cried, "Let the prisoners out!" When the police descended a moment later to his aid the Minister was calling for help and moaning that his clothes had been painted violet and green and white. And it was so. In the distance, dimly seen along a tunnel, was the running figure of a woman. Even as the police espied her she looked backwards, crying: "Include Women's Suffrage in the Franchise Bill." And then she disappeared.

It was afternoon. The Minister was opening a new Home for Necessitous Blind Mice. Three regiments of artillery were grouped round the rural building in which the great statesman was to speak. The chairman referred to the Minister's known sympathy for all the suffering, and for blind mice in particular. Blind mice could not raise their voices in calling for aid. How noble it was, how fortunate it was that, in the midst of his multifarious duties, the Minister should be willing and even glad to spare the time to do his part in bringing help to one of the most helpless portions of the four-footed creation.

Amidst deafening cheers the Minister arose to speak. As he did so a telegram was put into his hand. He opened the envelope and read: "Votes for Women." He staggered, and would have fallen had not the chairman quickly started to his aid.

(By the Special Commissioner of the "Liverpool Express." Reprinted by kind permission of the Editor.)

WHAT IRISH OPPOSITION IS WORTH

The *Irish Times*, in the course of a long report of a meeting of the Irishwomen's Franchise League in Phoenix Park on Saturday, July 27, says:—

"The appearance of the opposition to the women was certainly not capable of being taken as an argument against the women's cause. In fact, it is possible that in the minds of some of the respectable persons in the vicinity disgust at the nature and tactics of the opposition may have had the effect of kindling a converse sympathy with the suffrage propaganda."

SINN FEIN AND WOMEN

The National Council of Sinn Fein, at the weekly meeting on July 25, adopted a resolution condemning as un-English and unmanly the forcible interference with the right of any section of Irishwomen publicly to claim the Suffrage, and appealing to Irishmen, irrespective of their politics, to sustain Ireland's reputation of always having held women in respect.

OUR LORDS

Two suffragists, one of them a well-known woman lawyer, who has recently conducted a Supreme Court case with great brilliancy and success, were reading the Baltimore convention news on a bulletin board. Two dilapidated looking men were watching them, and one was overheard to say: "Look at them women readin' the news. What do you s'pose they think about it?"

"Think," replied the other seedy one, contemptuously, "I don't s'pose they think at all."—*Boston Woman's Journal*.

RESIGNATIONS

It is understood that there are an abnormal number of vacancies as female officers in Holloway Prison, caused, it is said, by resignation owing to difficulties with suffragette prisoners.—*The Daily Graphic*.

The sympathy of all our readers will go out to Miss Edith Stacey in the great sorrow she has sustained in the death of her father. Miss Stacey, it will be remembered, was arrested for militant action on March 1, and sentenced to four months' imprisonment. Owing to her father's serious illness she was released before the expiration of her sentence.

IN PRISON FOR RECENT MILITANT ACTION

DUBLIN.

Baines, Mrs. Jeanie. (Remand.)
Evans, Miss G. (Remand.)
Hasler, Miss M. (Five Months.)
Houston, Miss. (Five Months.)
Leigh, Mrs. (Remand.)
Lloyd, Miss. (Five Months.)
Murphy, Miss Maggie. (Two Months.)
Murphy, Miss Jane. (Two Months.)
Palmer, Mrs. (Two Months.)
Skeffington, Mrs. Sheehy. (Two Months.)
Webb, Miss H. (Five Months.)

HOLLOWAY.

Neill, Miss Marie. (Four Months.)
WANDSWORTH.
Gray, Mr. Charles. (Two Months h.l.)

MISS ISA LAWLOR

Miss Isa Lawlor, who, it will be remembered, broke a window in the General Post Office, Dublin, was fined 40s. and cost of replacing the window, and allowed a week in which to pay, has now been informed that the fine has been paid by some unknown person. Needless to say, this has been done without Miss Lawlor's knowledge, as she definitely declined to pay.

LEGAL DEFENCE FUND

Miss Goodlife will be glad to receive further contributions for the Legal Defence Fund. Over £40 has so far been sent in, and the suffragists still in prison are much cheered to learn that their friends are caring for their defence. Miss Mordan, ever generous, has been prompt in sending £5, and contributions have come from all parts, including Scotland and even Johannesburg. Contributions for this purpose should be sent to Miss Goodlife, 62, High Street, Hampstead, N.W.

MR. GRAY

Meetings are being held near Wandsworth Prison by the Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement, and a sympathetic and attentive hearing has been accorded to Miss Rogers, Miss Jacobs, Mrs. Bouvier, Mr. E. Shaw, Lieut. Cather, R.N., Mr. B. Furness and others. Meetings will be held on Mondays and Thursdays until Mr. Gray's release. Next week, owing to Bank Holiday, the meetings will be held on Tuesday and Thursday.

THE LONDON DRY CLEANING CO.,

Croydon Road, ELMERS END, BECKENHAM, S.E.,

Telephone Nos.: 76 Bromley, 832 Paddington, 1810 Putney.

Dye, Clean and Finish in the best French Style
BLOUSES, DRESSES, COSTUMES, &c. &c.
When you are tired of your dresses, have them Dyed by us, and you will be delighted.

PRICES MODERATE.

NO BIG SHOP RENTS TO PAY.

CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., DYED OR CLEANED.

Send Postcard or Phone and Van will call. Carriage Paid one way in the Country.

HOW MUCH SIMPLER TO GIVE WOMEN THE VOTE!

The Premier, closely guarded by four retainers from Scotland Yard, was present in St. Margaret's Church at the wedding of Mrs. Asquith's niece. . . . The Premier . . . looked nervously around him as if he feared that some of his foes might lurk behind the pillars. It was not until Mrs. Asquith had reconnoitred and sent a rose-wreathed bridesmaid with reassuring news that the Prime Minister ventured out to sign the register.—*Sheffield Daily Telegraph*.

The nervous strain is telling on some of the leading members of the Cabinet. They are not so much concerned for themselves, believing that they are under efficient police protection, but they are distressed by the nervous fears of their families. The wives of Cabinet Ministers have been going through a great ordeal for some time past . . . and every fresh development of the militant campaign intensifies their fears and apprehensions. One reason why the Government Whips are doing their best to hasten the date of the summer adjournment is that Ministers may have a respite from this strain and worry. Meanwhile, they are "shadowed" night and day by Scotland Yard plain clothes men, who have instructions from their chiefs never to relax their vigilance.—*The Western Mail*.

For some time past it has been known privately that Scotland Yard takes a grave view of the Suffragette threats and outrages, and that special measures of precaution are being taken. Mr. Asquith and his family are particularly closely guarded, and it is to be feared that the constant apprehension of very serious violence either to himself or to some member of his household is having its effect on the Prime Minister's health.—*The Irish News*.

There is said to have been discovered a deliberate plot as bad in intent as the Phoenix Park tragedy; and a well-known M.P. states that the recently postponed Liberal Banquet, at which Mr. Asquith was to attend, was put off because a thoroughly well organised conspiracy to use lethal weapons upon the Premier was discovered in the nick of time.—*London Opinion*.

Both the Government and the police authorities are taking a most serious view of the latest women Suffragist outrages. The persistency of the attacks on members of the Cabinet leads to the fear that one of them may end disastrously. The announcement of the leaders now abroad, recuperating after their prison experiences, that they do not intend to take part in the affairs of their Union until October, has also added to the alarm, for their followers may regard it as an indication that a free hand has been given them to work out their full campaign of violence. In any case, the police are taking most careful steps to protect Ministers from assault and outrage. October 17 is the date when the leaders of the Women's Social and Political Union intend to re-enter the militant world.—*The Irish Times*.

SUFFRAGETTE PICKETS WAIT FOR COLONEL SEELY

Entrances to Northampton Town Hall Closely Watched

The Colonel Falls to Slip in Undetected
Colonel Seely, Minister for War, the successor of Lord Haldane, visited Northampton this afternoon to address a meeting in connection with the Northampton and Mid Northants Liberal and Radical Associations.

The local members of the Women's Social and Political Union got wind of the visit and made preparations for a demonstration. The meeting was exclusively for members of the Radical Association, and stewards posted at the doors would allow no one to enter without a ticket.

The representative of the Northampton

Daily Chronicle was told that the meeting was of a private character and he could not be admitted.

Miss Miller (the local organiser), Mrs. Harold Croft, and Mrs. Fred Crockett, three of the most enthusiastic Northampton Suffragettes, posted themselves at the front and back entrances of the Town Hall, selling their *VOTES FOR WOMEN*. They expressed their intention of stopping Colonel Seely and having a word with him if possible.

About three o'clock Sir Ryland Adkins, M.P., and Mr. Harry Mansfield, M.P., arrived at the front entrance in a motor-car, but Colonel Seely was not with them.

It transpired that the promoters of the meeting had thought they could outwit the Suffragettes by bringing Colonel Seely up to the gates of the Police Station in Dychurch Lane, and taking him through the building to the back of the Hall.

But with all their cunning the Suffragettes beat them. About a quarter to four a motor-car, containing a clean-shaven, sharp-featured gentleman, wearing a dark grey suit and bowler hat, came along Dychurch Lane and stopped outside the Police Station. The occupant was Colonel Seely.

Mrs. Croft and Miss Miller, who were on the watch, spotted the car and ran after it, and shouted to Colonel Seely as he was entering the Police Station.

He turned and said, "What's all this about?"

Mrs. Croft said, "What are you going to do for the cause of women's suffrage in the House?"

He replied: "I am all against you, but I am always for the ladies, don't you know. Come," he said to Miss Miller, "won't you shake hands?"

Miss Miller replied, "No, certainly not; you are against us."

Miss Miller then offered Colonel Seely a copy of *VOTES FOR WOMEN*, asking him to accept it from the Northampton advocates of women's suffrage.

Colonel Seely took the proffered copy and went into the Police Station yard, and thence into the Town Hall.—*Northampton Daily Echo*, July 27.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AT THE PLAYHOUSE

A correspondent writes: "I happened to be at the Playhouse Theatre, in the front row of stalls on Thursday evening last week. On looking up I saw Mr. Lloyd George in a box. At the finish of the second orchestral piece I stood up, facing the box, and, pointing to Mr. Lloyd George, said in a loud voice: 'Mr. Lloyd George, what about Votes for Women and forcible feeding?' I was not disturbed in any way, but there was cheering and hissing just before the curtain rose."

The *Daily Mirror*, in the course of a leading article on July 27, on the incident, says:

"A crimson Lady, of fair, if not excessive size . . . lifts up her voice and points her hand and says: 'Mr. Lloyd George! What about Votes for Women?' 'Women? What women? Votes? Why votes? Ah yes! To be sure. Suffragette. Odd. Very Odd. Portly lady. Bored husband. Is he her husband? It doesn't really matter. What a nuisance entr'actes are. . . . An act passes. An interval begins. Will she do it again? Eyes turn towards her. No, she is not going to do it again. . . . This was a typical incident. This is what happens when Mr. Lloyd George goes to the theatre."

The *Westminster Gazette* says: "It is a little hard on Cabinet Ministers (writes a correspondent) that they should not be able to attend a theatre without being subjected to questions about votes for women. . . . The theatre applauded and hissed, and for the rest of the performance Mr. Lloyd George was not subjected to any more questions."

A few of the Prominent People who have endorsed

**For GOUT - - -
RHEUMATISM,
NEURITIS, etc.**

THE EARL OF GALLOWAY.
MARGARET LADY HEYTESBURY.
ADMIRAL SIR JAS. BRUCE, K.C.M.G.
GENERAL SIR RONALD LANE.
GENERAL G. P. BOURCICAULT.
COLONEL D. PAPILLON.

"CELMO" Tablets sent post free, 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. Remit Postal order or Cheque to "Celmo" Co., 1, Carlton Street, Regent Street, London, S.W.

ENDORSED BY THE REV. THE MARQUESS OF NORMANBY, THE EARL OF SANDWICH, &c.

marchers, both men and women. Demonstration most successful. Mrs. Mansel held an interested crowd for over an hour, although small section of youths created some disturbance at platform where they hurled eggs and stones. Mr. Wylie speaking. Local brethren and friends of the cause spoke. Miss Pridden for her splendid, sympathetic work in the district. Members asked to concentrate on meeting, August 7, to sell tickets and make meeting known. The district committee can be easily approached by Miss R. Fynn, Woodwards Norton Way. Hon. Sec. Mrs. Goodfille, Elm Tree House, Letchworth Lane.)

NEWBURY.
Gratefully acknowledged:—Miss Tandy, 1s. 6d.; Mrs. Daukes, 2s. 6d.; Miss Daukes, 3s. 6d. The Treasurer hopes to receive sums great and small weekly. Members reminded to collect for Jumble Sale, September 25, and to make special efforts to sell extra copies of the paper at flower shows, fêtes, and bazaars.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss Daukes, Diglis.)

Shop will be open Friday mornings only during August. Many thanks to Mrs. Brindley for week's speaking in this district. Will members on their travels remember to collect small articles for shop sale (Goss china, &c.)?—(Hon. Sec.—Miss O. L. Cobb. Shop—49, Market Place.)

Office will be closed every afternoon during August. An At Home was given, Grand Hotel, to local prisoners who have recently been released. Nurse Harmer, Miss Durham, Miss K. Marston, and Miss Olive Walton gave their experiences. Acknowledgments were made with the following: \$1.00—Mrs. Kimber, 2s. sale of kettle-holders, per Miss Harmer, 1s.; Miss Ethel Wedgwood, £13 10s. (being £1 a week during Mon. Sec.'s imprisonment); Miss Vincent, 4s., for supplying paper at stations for 10 months.—(Host. Sec.—Miss Olive Walton, 11, Pantiles.)

At the beach meeting last Friday large interested crowd listened attentively to Miss Naylor's stirring speech.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss Tarrant, 11, Liverpool Terrace.)

BIRMINGHAM AND DISTRICT.
Mrs. Duro-Willcox's campaign most successful.
Office closed for holidays August 10-September 2.
Papers may be obtained from Mapstone, Newagent,
High Street. Paper-sellers please keep up sales during August. First meeting autumn session, Queen's College, September 4. Organizer will be glad of subscriptions towards redecoration of shop. (Org.—Miss Grew. Office—97, John Bright Street.)

Open-air meetings going well. Thanks to Miss Douglas-Smith for stirring speech Thursday, July 25. Hon. Treasurer will be glad to receive all shop rent due before shop closes for holidays. Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. Tyler, 5s.; Mrs. Saxby-Thomas, 10s.; also several donations towards shop rent.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss C. R. Swain. Office—14, Bowling Green Street.)

New members still coming in. Good suggestions discussed at members' meeting for extension of work. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence's meeting arranged for November 15, Town Hall. Offices open Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday during holidays. Successful protest made by members to Col. Seely before meeting in Town Hall.—(Org.—Miss Miller, 36, Market Square.)

SHROPSHIRE.
Miss Clarke, 13, Belmont, Shrewsbury, is Hon. Sec. for Shropshire during Organiser's absence. Will members come forward and help? Paper-sellers

Miss Clarke, 13, Belmont, Shrewsbury, is Hon. Sec. for Shropshire during Organiser's absence. Will members come forward and help? Paper-sellers

August			Cromer, The Cliff (opposite Grand Hotel).....	The Misses Brackenbury	6 p.m.
Friday, 2			Horsham, The Carfax	Lieut. Cather, R.N.	7.30 p.m.
"	19		Worthing	Mrs Isabel Green	5.30 p.m.
Saturday, 3			Brighton, Sea Front	Miss A. Kelly	5.30 p.m.
"	19		Cambridge	W.S.P.U. Stall	
"	19		Cromer, The Cliff (opposite Grand Hotel).....	Miss Georgina Brackenbury	6 p.m.
"	19		Felixstowe, Hamilton Road	Miss Olive Bartels	8 p.m.
"	19		Hatfield, 150, King's Road	Sale of cakes and sweets	3-5 p.m.
"	19		West Banton (opposite Post Office) ..	Miss Maria Brackenbury	6 p.m.
Monday, 5			Bristol, Durham Downs	Mrs. Dove Willet	3 p.m.
"	19		"	Mrs. Bouvier	7.30 p.m.
"	19		Overstrand, The Cliff	Miss Marie Brackenbury	6 p.m.
"	19		Seaford	Miss Elsa Myers	5.30 p.m.
"	19		West Banton (opposite Post Office) ..	Miss Georgina Brackenbury	6 p.m.
Tuesday, 6			Bath, Saw Close	Miss Barbara Wylie	8 p.m.
"	19		Bristol, Durham Downs	Mrs. Bouvier	7.30 p.m.
"	19		Canterbury, Mercian Hall	Mrs. G. Bedford	8 p.m.
"	19		Felixstowe, opposite Roseberry Hotel ..	Mrs. Lamartine Yates	3 p.m.
"	19		Hastings, Wellington Square	Miss Auerbach	8 p.m.
"	19		Ipswich, Cornhill	Mrs. Lamartine Yates	8 p.m.
"	19		Mundsey	Miss Marie Brackenbury	6 p.m.
"	19		Sheringham	Miss Georgina Brackenbury	6 p.m.
Wednesday, 7			Brighton, Sea Front	Mrs. Seaver, Miss G. Allen	5.30 p.m.
"	19		Brighton, Brighton Palace	Mrs. Bouvier	8 p.m.
"	19		Cambridge, W.S.P.U. Stall	Miss B. Wylie	7 p.m.
"	19		Chippenham, Market Place	Miss M. Brackenbury, Miss M. West..	6 p.m.
"	19		Cromer, The Cliff, opposite Grand Hotel	Miss Auerbach	7 p.m.
"	19		Eastbourne, Eastern Bandstand	Miss Macaulay	7.30 p.m.
"	19		Folkstone, Chertion, near White Lion	Miss Georgina Brackenbury	6 p.m.
Thursday, 8			Overstrand, The Cliff	Miss Macaulay	7.30 p.m.
"	19		Ashford, Drinking Fountain, High Street	Mrs. Bouvier	8 p.m.
"	19		Bristol, Robertson Road, Eastville ..	Miss E. Wylie	8.30 p.m.
"	19		Beth, Box	Miss B. Wylie	7 p.m.
"	19		Corham	At Home. Miss Deane Moore	
"	19		Ipswich, Art Gallery	Evelyn Sharp. Hostess: Mrs. Douglas-Reid	3 p.m.
"	19		Norfolk, Gresham	Drawing room Meeting. The Misses Brackenbury. Hostess: Miss Gadesden	3 p.m.
Friday, 9			Bristol, St. George's Park	Mrs. Bouvier	8 p.m.
"	19		Sheringham	Miss Georgina Brackenbury	6 p.m.
"	19		Twerton, Lorne Road	At Home Party. Miss Barbara Wylie. Hostess: Miss Burtis	4 p.m.

splendid speech. This Union has made great headway; all looking forward to strenuous, fruitful autumn campaign. Court trains, as used in Barrie's play, "£12 Look," can be hired from August 2 for 2s. 6d. each performance, and carriage.—(Hon. Sec. (*pro tem.*)—Mrs. Scarborough, 3, Marguerite Villas, Coote Hill, Wimbledon.)

Paper-sellers urgently needed to carry on good work during holidays. No open-air meetings allowed in town, so more important than ever to do wide propaganda with paper selling and bill distributing. Will members come forward and help? Gratefully acknowledged:—Miss Stewart, £2 10s.; Miss Holden, 10s.—(Org.—Miss M. S. Allen. Shop—Marina.)

Will members spending their holidays in Bournemouth give some time to paper-selling? Sellers especially required this week-end.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss B. Berry, 221, Christchurch Road.)

Members willing to sell papers or otherwise help August campaign should send their names to office. Horsham meetings will for present end. It is hoped meetings may be held in Seaford during August.—(Org.—Miss G. Allen. Office—5, North Street Quadrant.)

Meeting at Stone Apron, Dover, July 25, very orderly, and evinced much interest. Will visitors to Canterbury, Folkestone. Dover kindly communicate with Organiser (see below) if they are willing to help her! Volunteers for paper-selling will be heartily welcomed. (Org. - Miss F. E. M. Macaulay, Trevastra, 30, Bouverie Road West, Folkestone.)

Meetings growing larger and more popular each week. Great interest shown in Miss Winter's speech. Many new members enrolled this month. Special "Votes for Women" holiday campaign will begin Bank Holiday, being worked by Miss Sibella Jones. Will all apply to her for information? Address below. Sellers needed.—(Org.—Miss M. S. Allen, 10, Southfield Road.)

Shop will be open on Bank Holiday. Members

So large an audience was attracted Wednesday to first At Home in new offices that very large room was filled to overflowing, and many had to go away disappointed. Dr. Letitia Fairfield and Mr. and Mrs. Arrison gave interesting addresses, and the kind efforts of Misses Mary and Elizabeth Ely, and the little Audrey Trainor contributed delectable items. New members joined. Good collection. Offices will not be closed during August, as Miss Dorothy Shallard, new assistant-secretary, has rooms above, as will any member who is remaining in town call and take papers for sale. Mrs. J. W. C. Caskell. Offices—316, High Road, Kibbura, N. W. I.

Will members who put a waterproof and two umbrellas into trap at Tooting Broadway, Saturday, July 20, date of Streatham Demonstration, claim them at shop? Home-made cakes, jams, &c., will be welcomed.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss L. Tyson. Shop—5, Shrubbery Road.)

Most successful demonstration Triangle, Woodcote. Large and representative gathering collected in response to poster parades and ubiquitous pave-

"Flako"

Snap
to
Punch

for
fine
foorley

JOHN KNIGHT, LTD.
THE ROYAL BRIMBOSE

SOAP IN FLAKES

**THE PUREST FORM
OF
SOAP PRODUCED.**

**For use with all
fine fabrics such as
Laces, Blouses,
Silks, &c., or with
Flannels & Woollens
usually liable
to shrinkage.**

To be obtained in 1d. and 3d.
packets from all
Stores, Grocers, or Oilmen.

Send 1d. stamp to
Dept. 'V.' for Free Sample.

Soap Makers by Appointment to H. M. King George V.,
AP WORKS, LONDON.

particularly wanted for flower show day to sell near Quay. Sewing parties discontinued during August, but members will be able to make quite a lot of things for bazaar during holidays.

WALSALL.

Enthusiastic at Home held Moot House, Aldridge. Kind invitation of Miss Hepburn and Miss Cooke. Chair taken by Miss Cooke. Dr. E. W. Jones made eloquent, touching speech on White Slave Traffic. Mrs. Dove Wilcox also spoke. Mrs. Dove Wilcox again addressed evening open-air meeting. (Hon. Sec.—Miss F. Ward. Office—18, Leicester Street.)

West of England.

BATH.

Successful meetings held Combe Down and Midsummer Norton. Paper sellers wanted for Bank Holiday, when special effort will be made to increase sales. Members, please send names as volunteers. Will someone offer to sell Votes for Women August while regular Voters are having a holiday? (Hon. Sec.—The Misses Tollemache. Shop—12, Valcot Street.)

BRISTOL.

Weekly Monday afternoon at Home and work parties discontinued during August. Open-air campaign will continue till end of September. Members, please note meetings in their own districts, and attend. (Hon. Org. Sec.—Mrs. Dove Wilcox. Office—37, Queen's Road, Clifton.)

FALMOUTH AND PENRYN.

Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. Charles, Is.; Miss Westlake, Is.; Miss Stephens, Is.; Miss Owen, Is.; Miss K. Owen, Is.; Mrs. Pascoe, Is.; Anon., Is.; Library, Is. (Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Pascoe, Marlborough Road, Falmouth.)

NEWPORT.

Garden Fête, Llanwrn Park, September 13. More goods wanted for members' stall. Jumble parcels should now be sent to office. Paper sellers wanted during August. (Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Mackwork. Office—11, Stow Hill.)

Wales.

CARDIFF AND DISTRICT.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence's visit to Cardiff is fixed for November 1. Park Hall has been taken. The organiser hopes to arrange a meeting for Miss Georgina Brackenbury in October. Thanks to Miss Lester Jones for bookcase. (Org.—Miss Annie Williams. Office—27, Charles Street, Cardiff.)

Eastern Counties.

CAMBRIDGE.

W.S.P.U. stall in Market Place was great success. It has been decided to have one every Wednesday and Saturday throughout campaign. Fifty papers sold Saturday, July 27, first day of Extension Lectures. Will members please make Mrs. Brailsford's meeting widely known (see programme)? Paper sellers, canvassers, and bill distributors much needed, especially Bank Holiday. Funds towards campaign expenses will be welcomed. Gratefully acknowledged: Nuneham W.S.P.U. members, £1. (Org.—Miss Grace Roe, 7, Mill Road.)

FELIXSTOWE.

Thanks to Miss Billie Guthrie for much help given during week. Paper sales steadily increase. Special plans being made for Bank Holiday week; members urged to give all spare time possible. Please make Miss Bartlett's and Mrs. Lamertine Yates's meetings widely known (see programme). (Org.—Miss Grace Roe. Hon. Sec.—Miss Ethel Long. Woodcroft, Bath Road.)

IPSWICH AND DISTRICT.

Miss Decima Moore visiting Ipswich Bank Holiday week, a reception being arranged for her Thursday afternoon, August 8 (see programme). Miss Evelyn Sharp will give an address. Hostess, Mrs. Douglas Reid. Invitations can be obtained through W.S.P.U. members only. Will members make Mrs. Lamertine Yates's meeting (see programme) widely known? Successful village meetings have been addressed by Miss Olive Bartlett. (Org.—Miss Grace Roe. Shop Sec.—Miss King. Shop—Dial Lane.)

NORWICH AND DISTRICT.

Sunday's demonstration great success, both from point of view of numbers and interest shown. By 3.30 crowd numbered some 2,000, and they listened attentively to various speakers for an hour and a half. Resolution protesting against the exclusion of women from the Franchise and Registration Bill passed by large majority at Platform 1, there being only one dissident. Literature sold well. The organiser thanks Miss Leonora Tyson, Mrs. Reeves, Mr. W. H. Jewson, and Mr. S. Hensley for their valuable services as speakers, and to Miss Jewson, Miss Master, Miss Crabtree, Mrs. Hensley, and Mrs. Bradley for help in advertising demonstration. Also to Mrs. R. Jewson, Mrs. Wells, Miss Collins, and the Misses Howlett for contributions towards expenses. Mrs. Havers is thanked for giving whist drive, July 25. (Org.—Miss Margaret West. Office—52, London Street.)

North-Eastern Counties.

BRADFORD AND DISTRICT.

Shipley Glen Demonstration was great success. Local union has cause to be proud of members, and spirit shown in surrounding districts. All feel grateful to Mrs. Drummond, who asked Miss Tyson at last moment to take Mrs. Erdilford's place. Platforms were gay with banners lent from headquarters. Thanks to loyal co-operation of banner-bearers, paper sellers, collectors and men supporters, everything went well. At Platform 1 Miss Leonora Tyson, Mrs. Swales (Leeds), and Miss G. Hughes (Harrrogate) were speakers. At Platform 2, Mrs. Helen Jones had magnificent meeting. Some rowdiness on the part of some youths for some time prevented Mrs. Sutcliffe Graves, Miss Millar Wilson and Mr. King from making themselves heard, but their conduct only caused many present to think that a Bill giving votes to women would be much better for country. Special thanks to Mr. King (Leeds), who put himself to much trouble to be present. Nearly 200 papers sold, and collection taken. (Hon. Sec.—Miss Millar Wilson. Office—68, Manningham Lane.)

HARROGATE.

Miss Mary Taylor interested large crowd on Saturday. Miss A. Wilson chaired. Good collection taken and thirty-four Votes for Women sold. Many thanks to Miss Taylor for paper selling and to Mrs. Clonkie, Mrs. Slingby, and Mrs. Bray for gifts for shop; Miss Wollham (tea-set and old antique glass bowls). (Hon. Sec.—Miss Hughes. Office—5, Cookridge Street.)

SCARBOROUGH.

Paper sellers required for every pitch during Bank Holiday week. Will members with an hour or two to spare call at shop to-morrow (Saturday) morning. Thanks to Mrs. Cooke for taking Miss Vickerman's stand during her absence, and for gift of jam for the shop. Special thanks to Mrs. Wigney for supplying shop with flowers weekly. Members reminded of autumn Rummage Sale. Miss Harvey will be glad to arrange for "rummage" to be collected on receipt of card. (Hon. Sec. (pro tem.)—Miss V. Hudson Harvey, 33, St. Nicholas Cliff.)

SHEFFIELD AND DISTRICT.

Joint demonstration in Corn Exchange great success. Most hearty thanks to Miss E. Trons, B.A., who took Miss Barratt's place at a few minutes' notice. Members, please note Jumble Sale will be held in autumn, so please collect suitable articles. Sale will also be held. Will members begin to

work? Volunteers wanted for shop-keeping while others are away. (Hon. Sec.—Miss Coan. Office—26-28 Chapel Walk.)

YORK.

Great regret felt at Mrs. Baines's meeting being unavoidably postponed. County meetings being arranged for second week in August. Helpers wanted, especially cyclists. Also helpers in office during holidays of regular helpers. (Org.—Miss Hey Jones. Office—Colby Chambers, Coppergate. Tel. 682.)

North-Western Counties.

LIVERPOOL AND DISTRICT.

Large open-air meeting held Grant Avenue last week. Speakers: Mrs. Morrison and Miss Harris. At Haymarket, Birkenhead, on Saturday last; speaker: Miss Woodcock. Large sales of Votes for Women. (Org.—Miss Davies. Office—11, Bentshaw Street.)

MANCHESTER.

Helpers of all descriptions urgently needed for work in North-West Division of Manchester. All with time to spare asked to send names to Office or Committee Rooms at once. Office is open each afternoon, 2-6 p.m. An outdoor demonstration will be held Saturday, September 7, Platt's Fields, Rusholme. Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Mrs. Drummond, and others will speak. Full particulars announced later. In the meantime, members asked to make this known among their friends. (Hon. Sec.—Miss K. Wallwork. Office—32, King Street West.)

Scotland.

ABERDEEN.

Splendid demonstration on Sunday closed summer campaign in Aberdeen. During holidays shop will be kept open by members. Many thanks to those who helped to make demonstration success. Special thanks to Mrs. Riddell and Misses Riddell for steady and untiring help since April, and to Miss Joan Wickham, who has given last four weeks entirely to suffrage work. Gratefully received: Mrs. Patterson, 108; Mrs. Riddell, 108; Miss Rhind, 58; Miss Mackay, 58; Miss M. Grant, 28; Mrs. Turner, 18; (Org.—Miss Helen Jollie. Shop—7, Bon-Accord Street.)

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND.

Outdoor meetings large and vicinity brought to a close last Saturday. There is abundant evidence that they made great impression. Miss Edith Clarence spoke six times last week (Largo, Millport, Rothesay, and Gourock); had gratifying reception from orderly crowds. Appreciation shown by applause, asking of questions, and signing of membership cards. Mrs. Crawford also spoke. (Hon. Sec. (pro tem.)—Miss Underwood. Office—502, Sauchiehall Street.)

MEN'S POLITICAL UNION For Women's Enfranchisement.

Large and sympathetic audiences attended Hyde Park meeting, Sunday, and near the prison, Wandsworth, on Monday and Thursday. Thanks to speakers and to Clapham and Wandsworth W.S.P.U.'s for their splendid co-operation at Wandsworth Protest meetings, and to Dr. Jones for eloquent address on White Slave Traffic, delivered at Aldridge meeting. The last meeting of season will be held Hyde Park next Sunday. For speakers see programme. Meetings will be resumed in September. As Wandsworth meetings (Monday and Thursday, 8 p.m.) are to be continued through August the Sec. will be glad to get names of speakers (men and women) willing to help. The Hon. Treasurers make special and urgent appeal for funds to defray Mr. Gray's legal expenses. Already acknowledged, £1,569 15s. 6d.; Miss Grace Armstrong, 10s.; Anonymous, 5s.; J. F. Forbes, Esq., 2s.; A. and E. W. 2s.; Mrs. J. A. Bouvier, 1s.; Miss E. Dobson, 2s.; Mrs. J. V. Crawford, 2s.; Mrs. E. Valentine, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. D. A. Thomas, 210 10s.; Mrs. C. M. Fleming, 6s.; Mrs. J. Mackenzie, 5s.; "Given to Votes for Women Seller," 3s.; Miss Millett (towards Gray Defence Fund), 21 1s.; Membership fees, 3s.—£1,585 9s. 6d. (Hon. Org. Sec.—Victor D. Duval. Offices—15, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.)

IRISH WOMEN'S FRANCHISE LEAGUE.

Usual weekly meetings held Custom House, July 26, Phoenix Park, July 27. Both very large, and included considerable element of organised interrupters, acting under directions of well-dressed leaders. Speakers, Mrs. Cousins, Miss Laird, Mr. Sheehy Skeffington, and Mr. James Connolly (Independent Labour Party of Ireland). At Custom House stone was thrown at Mrs. Cousins, but prompt arrest of thrower prevented any repetition. The man subsequently fined 20s. or fourteen days. At Park meeting there was no actual violence, but an organised and continuous howling, which made it impossible for speakers to be heard outside immediate vicinity of platform. Police behaved well on both occasions. A manifesto has been issued by I.W.F.L., declining to countenance "deal" suggested by Mrs. Fawcett, which would involve dropping of Woman's Suffrage amendment to Home Rule Bill. (Office—Antient Concert Buildings, Dublin.)

THE CATHOLIC W.S. SOCIETY.

Public meeting will be held Thatched Assembly Rooms, Norwich, August 3, 8 p.m. Speakers, Miss Abadam and Miss Kathleen Fitzgerald, B.A. The secretary is at present in Norwich, at 32, Broadgate, and will be glad to give information about Society to those interested. It is hoped to form a Norwich branch as a result of meeting. (Sec.—Miss G. Jeffery. Office—55, Berners Street, Oxford Street, W.)

FREE CHURCH LEAGUE.

In order to raise money for more extended organisation, a fair and fete will be held in spring of next year. Helpers should apply to Mrs. F. E. Williams, Bazaar Secretary, 218, Eversley Road, Stoke Newington, N.E. (Secs.—Rev. and Mrs. C. Fleming Williams, 2, Holmby View, Clapton, N.E.)

MEN'S FEDERATION FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

Miss Gargett's meeting, held in Victor Prout's Studio, was a great success. Miss Geraldine Lennox's eloquent address, and Mr. Alingth's straight talk, made a great impression, and several applications for Federation membership forms were made at the end. On Saturday evening the Federation held a protest meeting outside Wandsworth Prison, and a large, interested crowd listened to speeches by E. W. Futvey, Dr. McPherson, and Victor Prout. (Hon. Sec.—Victor Prout. Office—28, St. Paul's Chambers, Ludgate Hill, E.C.)

SPEAKERS' CLASS.

Hon. Election Mistress—Miss Rosa Lee, 45, Ashworth Mansions, High Avenue, W. Hon. Sec.—Miss Hale, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

There will be no more public classes until the autumn, but Miss Lee will hold private classes at 45, Ashworth Mansions, on Tuesday and Friday afternoons, at 3 p.m., during August, if sufficient applications are made. Names should be sent in to her at above address without delay.

TORQUAY AND PAISTON.

Jumble Sale being arranged Wednesday, August 28. Contributions, cast-off clothing, household articles, &c., earnestly solicited; may be sent to Mrs. Honey, address below. Secretary will also be glad to hear from any member spending holidays in district willing to speak on Green. (Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Honey, 10, New Street, Paignton.)

DEMONSTRATION AT ABERDEEN.

"Sabbath breakers" they called us! Well, we broke it in goodly company, for, in spite of their "unco guid" reputation, it seemed as though the whole of Aberdeen turned up on Broad Hill last Sunday to break the Sabbath with us! Although the floods came down and the winds roared all the morning, making the Sabbatharians shake their heads and mention disapproval from Heaven, directly the first flag fluttered out of the W.S.P.U. office, the clouds rolled away and the sun smiled again. The speakers held forth from four platforms on a grassy knoll overlooking the sea, each platform surrounded by a real Scottish crowd, "fathers in politics," men not to be got round by sentiment, listening with a keen, critical ear, ready to come down in a moment on any inaccuracy or exaggeration, women who took to their first political lesson very kindly, and are sure to talk to their husbands about it later; even the Aberdeen small boy, who came to scoff, stood and listened, open-mouthed.

The Press said 5,000 were present. There were about 7,000 round Mrs. Drummond's platform alone! Miss Sylvia Pankhurst got most of the heckling, as the Labour party, very superior and critical in Aberdeen, evidently thought her the most worthy to cross swords with. They were well silenced.

Miss Brackenbury's and Mr. Nevinson's audience thoroughly appreciated all their hits at the Government; earnest attention prevailed round Miss Wylie and Mr. Clayton, while Miss Joan Dugdale's sermon, with Jael and her hammer as text, was not considered irreverent, and Mrs. Drummond's fine speech went home, every word. The resolutions were carried, 500 Votes for Women sold (Mrs. Coult's alone sold 100), a collection was taken, and then Aberdeen went home to tea and to talk over the truths they had heard. J. S. D.

Excellent reports appeared in the Aberdeen Free Press and the Aberdeen Daily Journal of Monday, July 29.

HITCHIN DEMONSTRATION.

"Saturday will be fine, with fleeting thunderstorms," declared a lady who was intending to join in the Procession; "it says so in my Old Moore's Almanac." And, true enough, Saturday was fine, and the fleeting thunderstorms vented their fury in the morning only.

By 5.30 Hitchin Market Place, where our band had begun to play, was one seething mass of humanity, through which a harassed organiser, carrying a bundle of purple, white, and green bannerettes, pushed her way with some difficulty. She was followed closely, wherever she moved, by a large part of the future procession, which in its enthusiasm was terribly afraid of getting left out or left behind.

By six o'clock we had taken our stand in Bancroft, the banners were being unfurled, and the bannerettes given out, while every moment more women—and more men—arrived, anxious to march, and went on arriving, till their numbers exceeded our wildest hopes. But that is, of course, the great distinguishing characteristic of any show in which Suffragettes are concerned; it always does exceed the promoter's wildest hopes!

At 6.30 to the minute the procession started off, headed by the proudly-marching standard-bearer. Its rear was brought up by the famous W.S.P.U. car. It wended its way through the quaint old town and winding streets. Some unkind critics told us that "Sleepy Hollow" was the local name for Hitchin. If so, Sleepy Hollow woke up for once in its life on that fine Saturday evening in July! Every street was lined with crowds of men and women.

In the Market Place there were two platforms, at one of which the Hon. Evelyn Haverfield, Miss E. Wylie, and Mrs. Mackworth were the speakers, while at the other Dr. Helen Hanson took the chair. Mrs. Mansel spoke to a most attentive and thoughtful audience for over an hour and a half.

Members came to help from all the districts round—Letchworth, St. Albans, Harpenden, Knebworth—and special thanks are due to Miss Pym, Miss Gilford, Miss Hull, Mrs. Kidd, and others for all they did towards ensuring the success of the demonstration.

Several Hitchin correspondents have written indignantly repudiating reports in the Press, which represented the demonstration as a failure; the brilliant success of the procession and meeting is admitted on all hands, and what little disturbance there was at one of the platforms was caused by one noisy individual.

We have received the first number of a new and interesting magazine, *The Mappie* (price 3d.). Among the contributors for August are E. O. E. Somerville and Martin Ross, Lady Sybil Grant, and others.

In last week's issue of Votes for Women we stated, on the authority of an Irish paper, that a man who assumed a Suffragist was fined by the Dublin magistrates 5s. This should have been 10s.

ALFRED DAY Ladies' Tailor



All Garments made in our workrooms.

COAT AND SKIRT

MADE TO MEASURE FROM

£2:2:0

Serge Coat & Skirt 2 2 0
Tweed Cloth or Linen ... 2 2 0
Flannel, Hop-sacks, Sallies, &c. ... 2 12 6
Faced Cloth, Covert Coating ... 3 3 0
Full Length Coat 2 2 0

Patterns and Designs Post Free.

A special study made of fitting from pattern Bodices or Salt-measurement Form.

CARRIAGE PAID TO ANY PART OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ALFRED DAY,

51 and 52, Park St., Regent's Park (Gloucester Gate), London, N.W.

The HAMPTON LAUNDRY

CHURCH STREET, HAMPTON-ON-THAMES.

Launderers to some of the leading Ladies in our cause.

Collection and delivery in all parts of London, and by rail when customers are away.

LARGE and SMALL ACCOUNTS RECEIVE EQUAL CARE.

Best Work only.

Send Postcard or Telephone to 122 Molesay.

ROBERTA MILLS and her Hand-Wrought Leather. Special designs in Belts, Blotters, Cushions, Letter Cases, Book Covers, "Hemlock" Bags (a large and a small bag in one), "Chainmail" Shopping Bags, Satchels as made for Miss Ellen Barry, etc., etc. Clients' ideas carefully carried out. Apply—7, STANFIELD ROAD, Brixton, S.W.

Established 1820. **E. DAY & CO.,** Tel. No. 2340 P.O. Hampstead.

FRENCH CLEANING & DYEING WORKS. KENTONWAY & SON.

5, Brocknock Road, and 275, High Street, Camden Town, N.W.

Dry Cleaning in all its branches, and Dyeing in latest Fashionable Shades.

Receiving Houses: 10, Russell Gardens, Kensington, W. 85, Rosalyn Hall, Hampstead, N.W.

ISLINGTON DENTAL SURGERY 60, Upper St., London, N.

MR. CHADWICK BROWN, Dental Surgeon. MR. FREDERICK BOUCHER, Asst. Dental Surgeon. Established 53 years.

Gas Administered daily, at 11 and 3, by a Qualified Medical Man. FEE, 7s. 6d.

A record of 20,000 successful cases. Nurse in attendance. Mechanical work in all its branches.

THE BEST ARTIFICIAL TEETH FROM 5s.

Send Postcard for Pamphlet. Tel. No. 6348 Central. No Show-case at door.

LOWEST SUMMER PRICES

are now as follows—

Grillstone ... 2s. 6d. Roaster Nuts ... 20s.
Best Household ... 24s. Large Kitchen ... 10s.
Special House ... 23s. Store Coal ... 17s.
Best Nuts ... 22s. Anthracite Nuts ... 40s.

Be Wise. Order Now, or You Will Have To Pay More Shortly.

WILLIAM CLARKE & SON

31, GRAY'S INN ROAD, KING'S CROSS, W.C. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD, BAYSWATER, W. Telephones: 3656, 1592 and 2718 North, 566 Paddington, &c.

Deliveries most parts of London (Country by arrangement).

THE OLDEST and STILL

The "IDEAL COCOA"

SCHWEITZER'S

Cocoatina

THE OLDEST and STILL

The "IDEAL COCOA"

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Single insertion, 24 words or less, 2s. 1d. per word for every additional word. Four insertions for the price of three. All advertisements must be prepaid. To ensure insertion in our next issue, all advertisements must be received not later than Tuesday afternoon. Address the Advertisement Manager, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

MARRIAGE.

JULY, 1912.—W. E. G. Atkinson (farmer), Sidlescombe, Sussex, to E. Kate Le Lacheur (farmer), Checkendon, Reading.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

[Property found at W.S.P.U. meetings should be sent to Miss Kerr, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.]

FOUND at Albert Hall Meeting, June 15. Umbrella, small folding, and gold safety pin.—Apply Miss Kerr, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

GIVEN TO BE SOLD FOR THE FUNDS.—2 s. d.

Handsome silk tea or dinner jacket (genuine Chinese) 2 2 0
Gold ring, set ruby and emeralds 0 15 0
Gold and coral brooch 1 0 0
Handkerchief with deep border of fine hand-made lace 1 1 0
Gold and turquoise set pin 0 10 6
Antique ring (set stones) 0 10 6
Gold locket 1 10 0
Antique hand-painted miniature (in oval gold frame) 2 2 0
Apply, Mrs. Sanders, W.S.P.U., 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

BOARD RESIDENCE, Etc.

ABSOLUTE Privacy, Quietude, and Refinement.—At the Strand Imperial Hotel, opposite Gaiety Theatre, ladies will find the freshest, cleanest, cosiest quarters. Sumptuous bedroom, bath, and c. water fitted, breakfast, bath, attendance, and lights, from 5s. 6d. En pension, 3s. Finest English provisions. Terrace, garden, lounge. Phone, Manageress, 4788 Gerrard.

A LADY, with a beautifully-furnished house in Sloane Gardens, would like to meet a lady who would share her home and expenses with her. Also Suffragettes coming to London, preferring home life to hotels, please apply for particulars.—O. T. c/o VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clement's Inn.

BOARD RESIDENCE for Students, Visitors to London, &c.; comfortable; moderate terms; central; convenient for terminus stations.—Miss Kelbey, 5, Guilford Street, Russell Square, W.C.

BOARD RESIDENCE, superior, from 30s. Close Baker Street Underground and Tube. Bed and breakfast, 3s. 6d. per day. Telephone 4539 Paddington.—Mrs. Campbell, 5 and 7, York Street, Portman Square, W.

BRIGHTON-TITCHFIELD HOUSE, 21, Upper Rock Gardens, off Marine Parade. Good table. Congenial society. Terms from 27s. 6d.—Mrs. Gray, Member W.S.P.U.

FOOD REFORM.—Board-Residence; liberal diet; excellent cooking; comfort first aim; high, bracing position.—Mrs. Bailey, Carrodale, 1, Windsor Avenue, Cliftonville, Margate.

FOLKESTONE.—Trevarra, Bouverie Road West. Board-residence. Excellent position, close to sea, Leas, and theatre. Separate tables. From two guineas.—Proprietress, Miss Key (W.S.P.U.).

HOTEL RUSSELL, Stephen's Green, Dublin.—High class; central; moderate terms for tourists.—Write Manageress.

IDEAL place for Restful Holiday.—13 miles from London, in little Country Cottage. Terms, exclusive of board or attendance, 1s. a day.—Apply Sister, 47, Mornington Road, Bow.

LONDON.—Board-Residence, superior, 26, Kensington Gardens Square, Hyde Park. Ideal house and position; close Queen's Road Tube; private garden; most comfortable, clean, quiet; good cooking; lib. table. From 25s.; highest refs.

LONDON, W.C. (113, Gower Street).—1 refined HOME (ladies). Bed, breakfast, dinner, and full board Sundays (cubicle), from 15s. 6d. Rooms, 15s. 6d. Full board, 17s. 6d. to 25s. Gentlemen from 15s. 6d.

ON Heights of Udimore (300ft) near Winchelsea. Restful holidays amidst beautiful country. Old farmhouse; indoor sanitation; good table; delightful gardens; terms moderate.—Ridley, Parsonage Place, Udimore, Rye.

RESIDENTIAL Club for Ladies.—Cubicles from 12s. 6d. per week with board; rooms 25s.; also by the day.—Mrs. Campbell-Wilkinson, 49, Waymouth Street, Portland Place, London, W.

SELECT LADIES' CLUB.—Every comfort; very moderate terms. For full particulars apply M. A. Lloyd, 8, Porchester Square, Hyde Park, W.

SKEGNESS.—Vegetarian; Board-Residence; situated amidst fields ten minutes from sea and links; good cooking and liberal catering by earnest vegetarian; Suffragettes warmly welcomed.—Leonora Cohen, "Gortchen," Windthorpe, Skegness.

STAINES.—Widow of Civil Servant offers Apartments or Board-Residence. Close station, river, golf; home comforts, bath (h. & c.); billiards (small table); secluded garden; pony trap kept; accommodation for motor; terms very moderate.—"Melrose Cottage," Kingston Road, Staines.

SUFFRAGETTES, spend your Holidays at BRIGHTON.—Every comfort (including sea-bathing at reduced rates) at—Miss Turner's, W.S.P.U., Sea View, Victoria Road, Nat. Tel. 1762. Terms moderate.

SUNNY SOUTHEAST.—Refined Home for Paying Guests; highly recommended; close Canoe Lake, Pier, all amusements; from 30s.—5, Bembridge Crescent.

SUPERIOR APARTMENTS, now disengaged, 14 miles Croydon; charming garden, orchard, &c.; suit 3 or 4 ladies; quiet; good cooking.—Clarke, Hillside, Withingham, Sussex. Stamp.

SWITZERLAND.—English Family receive Guests; lovely position; magnificent scenery; beautiful walks, excursions; 6 francs, including afternoon tea.—Chalet Mon Desir, Champery.

TWO LADIES (gardening, poultry-farming) receive Paying Guests. Charming house; croquet; lovely moorland country; good sketching, cycling; open-air swimming-bath. Terms, 30s.—Bedle-Carrington, Coughton Cottage, Verwood, Dorset.

TO LET AND SOLD.

CARRAGE COTTAGE, week or month, furnished; four rooms and scullery; bath of bag; good views; bathing, boating, and tennis close.—Miss Beatrice Chambers, Fishguard.

CHARMING detached Cottages and Houses, built in historic park of 500 acres, adjoining magnificent golf course; 25 minutes from City; good gardens; prices from £375; easy instalment plans from £32.—Write (or call) today for free illustrated descriptive booklet. House and Cottage Department, Gidea Park, Ltd., 33, Henrietta Street, Strand, W.C.

FURNISHED FLAT.—Two Bedrooms, sitting-room, kitchen, bathroom; five minutes from Baker Street Tube.—Apply Caretaker, Waldeau House, 35, High Street, Marylebone, W.

FURNISHED, holidays or winter, Cottages, 4 rooms; adjoining cottage 3 rooms; August; secluded; garden, vegetables, orchard; Kew's Flower fields; golf-links 3 min.; station mile; town 1 mile.—Miss Shand, Langport, Somerset.

FRANCE, PAU.—(Pres) "Chateau de Escar." Park, gardens, stabling, 10 rooms, dressing, bath, 2 w.c.s, cellars. Superb views snowy Pyrenees. £1,700. Plan. Photo. "English Proprietor."

HOVE.—To Vegetarians. 2 large unfurnished Rooms, use bathroom; near links; 2 miles Brighton; moderate.—Mrs. Andrews, 81, Boundary Road, Hove (Close Portlady Station).

LADY (young) seeks another Lady to share delightful country Cottage; might suit writer, artist, or widow with child; 1 hour town.—Box 966, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clement's Inn.

LARGE ROOM to let, suitable for Meetings, At Home, Dances, Lectures. Refreshments provided.—Apply Alan's Tea Rooms, 265, Oxford Street.

NICE ROOM to let in Suffragist's house.—2 min from West Kensington Station; breakfast, supper; suitable for business woman; references.—Apply O. R. G., VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

STREATHAM HILL.—Furnished Flat 15 to let, August. 4 rooms, bathroom; train and 15 minutes' train service; 25s. weekly.—175, Barcombe Avenue.

TO LET.—One or two Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in Lewisham; close to trams and trains.—Write, K. A., VOTES FOR WOMEN Office, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

TO LET.—Twickenham, pretty Detached House; lounge hall, 2 reception, 6 bedrooms, bath, kitchen and office; garden five tennis courts close by on Estate grounds; good train, tram, and bus services within five minutes; electric light; rent £50.—Apply, 10, Cole Park Road, Twickenham.

TWO unfurnished or lightly-furnished rooms in flat required, preferably with some attendance; Chelsea, Hampstead, or W.C.—Address, Box 100, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clement's Inn.

WANTED.

A MEMBER of W.S.P.U. would like to be received next month as Paying Guest in house, with garden, in the country; terms very moderate.—Reply, Artist, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clement's Inn.

BOARD wanted by Lady in Kent; Country; middle of August. Miss May Mitchell, 3, Hamilton Terrace, East Partick, Glasgow, Terms.

CHEAP REAR COTTAGE, 4 hour from station; within an hour of London; good night service; about acre ground; high.—Write 15, Adam Street, Strand.

IMMEDIATELY.—Unfurnished Flat, near Strand or Westminster; quiet and airy; 3 rooms and bath; rent about £60; self-contained.—Write 15, Adam Street, Strand.

MEMBER will exchange for six months pretty furnished house in Cornwall, close to good seaside town (very mild climate and beautiful garden), for good flat in W.C. district.—Lorraine, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clement's Inn.

PROFESSIONAL & EDUCATIONAL.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.—Clever Massages will do well, and come in immediate contact with prominent people. Scrupulous, intelligent instruction is essential for successful practice. Better tuition in Swedish massage and exercises cannot be obtained than at Clapham Junction School of Massage, Beauchamp Road, S.W. Certificates granted. Moderate fees.

A PROFITABLE, HEALTHY HOLIDAY for GIRLS.—Train for Poultry and Dairy Farming at farm. Special holiday terms. Send to-day for free book.—Mrs. Dutton, Springhill Farm, Sawbridgeworth, Herts.

CO-EDUCATION.—Godstone Preparatory School, High Wycombe (half-hour rail from London). Boys and Girls up to fourteen years of age prepared for public schools or boys for Royal Navy. Preparation for Scholarships if special ability shown, but no pressure allowed. Prospectus and further particulars on application to the Secretary.

LOVEGROVE'S DAIRY AND POULTRY FARMS.—Chiltern Hills; 100 acres; pupils received for dairy, poultry, or general farming. Prospectus on application to Manager, Checkendon, Reading.

MRS. MARY LAYTON, F.R.C.O. (Hon.) Organist to the W.S.P.U. Voice Culture for Singers and Speakers. Private Lessons in Singing, Singing Classes and Ladies' Choir. Please note change of address to "The Chalet," 2, Fulham Park Road, S.W.

NEGLECTED EDUCATION speedily remedied by Private Postal Tuition. Writing, Letter-writing, General Knowledge, Correct Speech. Moderate, inclusive terms.—Miss L. J. St. Cyprien Road, Winchester Hill, Stamp.

POULTRY FARM.—Vacancy for Students; variety of breeds stocked; utility and exhibition.—M. and F. Spang, The Felbridge Poultry Farm, East Grinstead.

PRIVATE NURSING HOME, Central London; medical, surgical, and maternity; fully-trained nurses. References and particulars on application. Personally recommended by Mrs. Pankhurst. There is also a vacancy for a permanent patient. Terms by arrangement.—Box 340, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clement's Inn.

PROFITABLE HOLIDAY.—Learn the possibilities in Poultry Keeping by attending the five weeks' course, commencing August 14, at Lovegrove's Poultry Farm, Woodcote, Reading. Write for Prospectus.

PROPAGANDERS and Propagandists.—Come to Southsea, the stronghold of the Anti-Suffragists. Why let them have it all their own way?

THE HEALTH CENTRE, 122, Victoria Street, S.W.—Perfect health by natural means through vital electricity. Hours: 10.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.; 2.30 p.m. to 5 p.m. Saturdays excepted. Physical Diagnosis by Qualified Medical Men, and Diagnosis by Mrs. Mary Davies. Enquiries relating to treatment answered free of charge. Enclose stamped envelope if written reply required. Lectures, Physical Culture, and Concentration Classes are held at "The Health Centre."

TO SUFFRAGIST SPEAKERS.—Miss ROSA LEO, Honorary Instructor in Voice Production and Public Speaking to the W.S.P.U. Speakers' Class, requests those desiring to join her private classes or taking private lessons to communicate with her by letter to 45, Ashworth Mansions, 4th Avenue, W. Separate classes for men. Mr. Israel Zangwill writes:—"Thanks to your teachings, I spoke nearly an hour at the Albert Hall without weariness, while my voice carried to every part of the hall."

BUSINESS, Etc.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted in all PUBLICATIONS, HOME and COLONIAL, at lowest office list rates. S. THROWER, ADVERTISING AGENT, 20, IMPERIAL BUILDINGS, LUDGATE CHURCH, LONDON, E.C. Established at this office nearly 30 years. Phone: 562 Central.

If You wish to Remove, Store, or Dispose of anything, send postcard or ring up Gerrard 9188 for The London Storage Co., West End House, 210, High Holborn, W.C., for price and advice, free of charge. Dry rooms, extensive warehouses.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

HOLIDAYS.—Post as Companion, or Governess; lady by birth, well educated; best references; small salary and laundry; help with Suffrage work.—Box 948, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

LADY, qualified, wants engagements; good plain cook; would train maid or would take orders; home-made cakes; lists; prices forwarded.—Bullock, Jesus Lane, Cambridge.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

HIGH-CLASS Corset Maker, starting her own business, wishes apprentices; making thoroughly taught; small premium required; salary paid after six months.—S. A., VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clement's Inn.

WANTED, at once, for a month, capable Woman-Gardener to assist in small nurseries; holiday engagement; mutual terms; work mornings only.—Glen Gardens, Canford Cliffe, Bournemouth.

WANTED.—First-class Speaker; terms according to qualifications.—Apply (preferably in person), New Constitutional Society, 5, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER required shortly in quiet professional house, near Harley Street; good maid and boy kept.—Write to 15, Hill Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.

JEWELLERY.

WHY Keep Useless Jewellery? The large London market enables Robinson Brothers of 5, Hauxton Road, London, W., and 127, Finchchurch Street, E.C., to give the best prices for Gold, Silver, Platinum, Diamonds, Pearls, Emeralds, Silver Plate, Antiques, Old Teeth, &c., in any form, condition, or quantity; licensed valuers and appraisers. Telephone: 2036 North. All parcels offer or cash by return of post.

DRESSMAKING, Etc.

DRESSMAKER (Suffragette) with wide experience in cutting, fitting, and remodelling (best work only); visits ladies' residences. Highest testimonials. Terms, 7s. 6d. per day.—Apply Box 886, VOTES FOR WOMEN Office, 4, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.

DJIBBAH-LIKE GARMENTS, new design, for ladies and children, embroidered or plain; specimens sent if desired.—"Mathe," Croft, Stonehill, Bordon, Hants (near Grayshott).

TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES.—Latest West End and Paris styles, from 3 guineas. Highly recommended by members of W.S.P.U. Patterns sent on application.—H. Nelissen, Ladies' Tailor, 14, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, W. (near Waring's).

LAUNDRY.

A MODEL LAUNDRY.—Family work a speciality. Dainty fabrics of every description treated with special care. Flannels and silks washed in distilled water. No chemicals used. Best labour only employed. Prompt collections; prompt deliveries.—Bullens, Cressy House Laundry, Reynolds Road, Acton Green, W.

TRAVEL.

CONDUCTED TOURS.—Switzerland, Paris, Normandy August 10, 23, September 6, 5 guineas week; 8 guineas fortnight; particulars, stamp.—Women's International League, 129, Victoria Street, London.

FLANDERS and ARDENNES.—Small conducted party, August 17, 26, 12s. 6d., including travel, good hotels, driver, silver trips, visiting loveliest parts Ardenne, Bruges, and Brussels; August 17, Saturday to Tuesday, 22s. Ardenne only, August 21, 11 days, 23 10s.; Paris (7 days), September 7, 24 15s.; well recommended. Full particulars—F. Leslie Moon, Chestnuts, Rayleigh, Essex.

RECREATIVE HOLIDAY PARTY.—Croquet, Tennis, Bathing (free); terms from 25s.; write for booklet.—Secretary, Thornbank, Box Hill-on-Sea.

ELECTROLYSIS, Etc.

ANTISEPTIC ELECTROLYSIS scientifically and effectively performed. It is the only permanent cure for Superfluous Hair. Highest medical references. Special terms to those engaged in teaching, clerical work, &c. Consultation free.—Miss Marion Lindsay, 35, Cambridge Place, Norfolk Square, W. Telephone: 337 Mayfair.

ELECTROLYSIS and Face Massage skillfully performed; also expert Lascars. Certificates given. Special terms to nurses.—Address, Miss Theakston, 65, Great Portland Street, W.

HAIR DESTROYER.—James' Depilatory instantly removes superfluous hairs from the face, neck, or arms, without injury to the skin. Of most chemists, or free from observation, post free on receipt of postal order for 1s. 3d., 2s. 6d., or 5s.—Mrs. V. James, 258, Caledonian Road, London, N.

GARDENING.

GARDENING for Health. Ladies received; charming country residence; elevated situation; open-air life; competent instruction; individual consideration.—Peake, Udimore, Rye.

POULTRY AND PROVISIONS.

EGGS, guaranteed new laid, all tested and selected, in one or two dozen lots, post paid, boxes free, 2s. per dozen.—Apply M. Hitchcock, Water Mill, Bures, Suffolk.

LARGE, Fat Roasting Chickens, 4s. pair; Fat Ducklings, 4s. pair; large boiling Fowls, 3s. 6d.; pullets, 2s. 6d.; post paid.—Mollie O'Donoghue, poultryer, Roscarbery, Cork. Write to-day.—Hulton's, 167, Larne, Ireland.

PLUMS.—Pershire Egg Plums, 24lb, 6s. 6d.; 12lb, 3s. 9d. Victorias, 24lb, 8s. 6d.; 12lb, 4s. 9d. Carriage paid in England and Wales.—Frank Roscoe, Steeple Morden, Royston.

POULTRY and GAME BARGAINS.—All goods sent carriage paid throughout the Kingdom. Satisfaction guaranteed.
2 Choice English Chickens 5s.
1 English Chicken and 2 Partridges (imported) 5s.
2 Plump Guinea Fowls 5s.
1 Choice Young Pheasant (imported) and one English Chicken 5s. 6d.
1 Duckling and 1 Chicken 5s. 6d.
4 Pigeons (for pie) and 1 English Duckling 5s. 6d.
SHAW and SON, POULTRY SPECIALISTS, 30, MARCHMONT STREET, LONDON, W.C.

TOILET REQUISITES.

CULTO CULTO CULTO

For 3d. stamps we post you sufficient of our Magic Finger Nail Polish to last two months. Please give us a trial. You will never regret it, because it is both hygienic and necessary for one who has the least pretensions to good taste and cultured hands. We are certain if you try a 3d. sample you will buy our 1s. crayon regularly.—BELVOIR AND CO., 1, NEW SOUTHGATE, N.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVERTISE the Cause by getting your Cigarettes from the I.L. High-class Private Supply Co., 120, Sheringham Avenue, Romford Road, Manor Park, Essex.

ALL kinds of Ladies', Children's, and Men's Clothing bought; best prices given; remittances at once.—Mrs. Whitley, 35, Wivenhoe Road, Beckhampton, S.E.

A SYMPATHISER has for disposal few Nainsook Nightdresses, 3s. each; Chemises, 1s. 10d.; Knickers, 1s. 6d.; Camisoles, 1s. 4d.; prettily trimmed, unworn; approval.—Mrs. Burley, 167, Strand, London.

BLUTHNER Overstrung Piano; fine tone; exceptional bargain; or reasonable offer; room wanted.—11, Parkhurst Road, Holloway.

BONELESS CORSETS.—New invention, unbreakable. Lists free.—Write, Knitted Corset Co., Nottingham.

CORSETS made to measurement, 18in. in length, in two days; fitted if required; warranted unbreakable. Prices from 12s. 6d.—Box 828, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

DRINK SALUTARIS. Health-giving Table Water. Distilled. Absolutely pure and free from all microbes; Aerated or Still. Unrivalled for gout and rheumatism. Ask your grocer or write Salutaris Company, 236, Fulham Road, London, S.W. (mentioning this advert).

FOR SALE.—Bull Pups, 4 months old; sire, Hall Stone; fond of children; house trained; good home essential; no dealers.—Mrs. Parkin, 60, Albemarle Road, York.

FREE!—Over 200 Patterns of Charming Irish Linen summer costume fabric, "Flaxella"; light, cool, washable, wears for years; scores of beautiful designs, fascinating shades.

HAIR-COMBINGS bought, 4d. to 6d. per oz.—Holt and Co., Leatherhead, Surrey.

HAVE YOUR OWN BOOKPLATE.—We can design and engrave a bookplate to incorporate your own ideas, crest, motto, &c. Artistic and original work, from 17s. 6d. Marvellous value. Specimens sent free.—Henry K. Ward, 49, Gt. Portland Street, London, W.

MISS BEATRICE HARRADEN appeals urgently for gifts of Cast-off Clothes on behalf of Mrs. Arnett, whose home and well-stocked second-hand clothes shop have recently been burnt out. She supports invalid son and partly blind husband. Parcels should be prepaid, and sent direct.—Mrs. Arnett, 6, Park Cottages, West Dympton, Ramsgate.

OLD FALSE TEETH.—We give highest possible prices for above. Offers made, if unaccepted, teeth returned. Dealers in old gold or silver in any form. Bankers' references. Straightforward dealing.—Woodfall and Company, Southampton.

TWO VOLUMES VOTES FOR WOMEN.—First two years, newly bound, publisher's covers complete with all supplements, &c.; also about 45 books and pamphlets and some leaflets; the whole for 25s.—Apply Miss M. C. Kempe, Oakwood, Weybridge, Surrey.

TYPEWRITING and TRANSLATIONS.—Literary and Dramatic work a speciality. Best work. Special terms to members W.S.P.U.—Mrs. Marks, The Moberg Typewriting Co., 63, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. Tel.: 5338 London Wall.

VEGETARIAN FOODS.—All about them; 100 new recipes; useful hints; 6 pages; post free, 2d.—Health Food Stores, Letchworth, Herts.